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THE MERCHANT SHIPPING CODE.

The bill for amending and consolidating the laws relating to shipping, or, as it will be hereafter known by the more concise title which we have placed at the head of this article, must have a prominent position assigned to it in estimating the relative importance of the various and unusually interesting measures of which the next volume of the statutes of the realm will be composed. It will not improbably afford the historian of the future, when he sets about describing the proceedings of this present Session, matter

for serious investigation, and his utmost ingenuity will be taxed to probe the motives which induced the Legislature of the day, whilst assuming quite paternal functions with regard to some questions of social and undeniably vital importance, to foster the principle of *laissez-aller* with regard to another subject, not involving, it is true, a question of morality, but yet considerations of the highest moment to a very large number of the community.

We refer more particularly to the repeal which will be accomplished by this bill of the laws rendering the employ-

ment of a pilot compulsory:—"After the commencement of this Act, no owner or master of any ship shall in any case be compelled to employ or to give his ship into the charge of a pilot, notwithstanding any Act or charter making the employment of a pilot compulsory." Our readers are aware that in the case of certain diseases, and in order to check the spread of infection, Parliament has thought fit to sanction interference with what is called (perhaps inaptly) "the liberty of the subject"—that is to say, it has endeavoured to diminish the chance of injurious effects being produced



DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WHITEFRIARS.



not only to the individual infected, but to others with whom the infected person may come in contact, and which might arise through either carelessness or recklessness. It might not unnaturally be imagined that parental solicitude would prove a sufficient guarantee to ensure the vaccination of children, yet Parliament has compelled the adoption of this precaution, instead of leaving it to the discretion of individuals; we may therefore not unreasonably conclude that natural love and affection have not been found to afford adequate springs of action. Similarly, in the case of certain contagious diseases, it has sought, in the interest of society at large, to establish the principle of control over those unfortunate members thereof who, as experience demonstrates, cannot be trusted to exhibit due regard either for their own health or that of other persons. In each of the above instances *salus populi* has been the original aim and object for which the consequent *suprema lex* has been devised.

In the abolition of compulsory pilotage we seem to see the converse of the proposition, and a blow aimed at the principle of legislative control. The legislator apparently considered that where such great pecuniary interests were at stake merchants and shipowners might be trusted to protect themselves and their ships, and that they would not heedlessly incur the risk of losing their property by dispensing with any necessary precautions; but, just as fathers and mothers are found by experience to be so careless as to omit the most ordinary preventives, and thereby endanger the lives of their offspring, so we have reason to apprehend that, from mercenary and other ignoble motives, or from recklessness and improvidence, or any other of the more complex considerations which it would be impossible to specify, but which combine to operate upon the mind, shipowners and masters will too frequently be disposed to forego calling into requisition the services of local pilots, more especially as in case of accidents they will not, by securing such services, be, as heretofore, *ipso facto* absolved from liability.

There is, however, another view of the question not less deserving consideration. If the employment of pilots be no longer made compulsory, will an adequate number of pilots be ready to devote themselves to this special occupation? and may we not expect that the ordinary laws of demand and supply will come into play? This alternative seems to have been suggested to the framers of the bill "to abolish compulsory pilotage" (which is presented, we fail to see why, as a supplementary measure, or rider, to the general enactment); for it is thereby provided that "if, in consequence of the operation of this Act, there is a diminution in the employment of licensed pilots, the Board of Trade may authorise the pilotage authority to reduce the number of pilots licensed by such authority; such reduction to be effected by withdrawing from the list of acting pilots such a number of pilots as, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, it may be needful to withdraw."

It will not be out of place to remark here an apparent repugnancy between the provisions of the Code with respect to the payment of pilotage dues and those contained in the independent measure introduced, as we have noticed above, *pari passu*. Clause 1 of the latter enacts as follows:—"No owner or master shall be compelled, in case such master or owner does not employ a pilot, to pay any sum of money by way either of pilotage dues, or rates, or of penalty for not employing a pilot." When we turn, however, to the Code, we find in clause 470 the following provision:—"Where a ship (unless she has a licensed pilot on board, or is an exempted ship) arrives at the limits of any district within which the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory by this Act, if the master of such ship does not accept the services of the first licensed pilot who offers by signal or otherwise his services, such ship (*sic*) shall be liable to pay as pilotage dues the same sum as would have been payable to such licensed pilot if his services had been accepted." Now, as these clauses *prima facie* contradict one another, the latter clause being, moreover, a mere reproduction *totidem verbis* of the regulation in force at the present moment, by virtue of the Act of 1854, we should be glad to know how it is proposed to reconcile them.

Amongst other new provisions, may be mentioned one intended to meet what, from a humane point of view, has been long felt to be a standing reproach to us as a maritime nation—the absence, namely, of any satisfactory check on the practice, so highly to be condemned, pursued by some shipowners, of sending their ships to sea in an unseaworthy state. It is proposed that "whenever, in any proceedings against any seaman for an offence against the provisions of this Act relating to desertion and offences kindred to desertion, it is alleged that such ship is, by reason of unseaworthiness, overloading, improper loading, defective equipment, or for any other reason, not in a fit condition to proceed to sea, the Court having cognisance of the case may, and if required by either party *shall*, cause such ship to be surveyed." And provision is made for the costs of such survey being paid by the party whose allegation is not proved. From the wording of the clause it would appear that an offence of a kind equivalent to desertion must have been committed by the crew or some member of the crew in order to give the Court the power to order a survey and allow the question of seaworthiness to be tried as a collateral subject of inquiry. Now, we cannot but think that this is to be regretted, and that the crew should be enabled to invoke the services of a surveyor by an application formally made rather than incidentally by a counter charge. If it be objected that such a course would encourage frivolous charges being brought with the object of delaying the sailing of the ship, the effectual deterrent pro-

vided in the shape of costs affords an obvious answer. Another clause which we hail with satisfaction, as calculated to assist in putting an end to the hazardous and reprehensible practice of overloading which is known to prevail in some trades, is that by which the ship's draught of water is directed to be recorded previous to her quitting harbour. The same end will be still more effectually attained by declaring that "every person who, being an owner, or agent of an owner, of any British ship, sends such ship to sea in an unseaworthy state, so as to endanger life, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour," though the alternative loophole afforded for rebutting the charge by proof that "her going to sea in an unseaworthy state was under the circumstances *reasonable and unavoidable*," seems, to say the least, rather a paradoxical presumption.

We regret that want of space forbids us to furnish our readers with even a bare résumé of many new and interesting provisions which, we have no doubt, will tend greatly to secure increased protection for life and property; and on some future occasion we may endeavour to resume the subject. For the present, however, we shall content ourselves with expressing the hope that the new era in the history of the mercantile marine which will be inaugurated by so important a change as the abolition of compulsory pilotage may in practice afford unmistakable proof of the soundness of the theory which dictated this latest extension of free-trade principles.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE CITY.

On Monday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the district bordering on the north side of the Thames, at the foot of Whitefriars-street, and about midway between the eastern boundary of the Temple and Bridge-street, Blackfriars. So far as could be ascertained in the confusion, it originated in the premises of Mr. Walden, a basket-maker, in a large way of business, in Grand Junction-street, and afterwards spread to an adjoining timber-wharf. There are many private houses in the immediate neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were much alarmed. A still greater cause of dread was the near proximity of the City Gasworks to the burning building. Fortunately, the night was calm, and, there being little or no wind, the flames shot straight upwards, so that the anxiety on that account gradually subsided, and hundreds of people poured down the little streets leading to the scene. Many more witnessed it from the new bridge at Blackfriars, whence for some time it had an imposing appearance, lighting up, as it did, St. Paul's as well as the whole immediate neighbourhood. It speedily spread its own alarm far and wide, aiding in that respect the operations of the telegraph; and steam fire-engines, properly manned and equipped, were soon rushing towards the scene from all directions. As the burning premises abut upon the river, there was no lack of water, and by midnight the fire was under control, and confined to the immediate neighbourhood in which it originated. Mr. Walden's premises, which were three stories high, appear to have been completely gutted. The timely arrival of a fire-escape allayed any apprehension that might have been felt for the safety of the neighbouring inhabitants, and we have not heard of any casualty.

A report from the chief station at Watling-street states that the alarm was received by telegraph from Farringdon-street at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and about the same time the men on duty there had their attention called to a light on the riverside by the policemen on duty on London and Southwark Bridges. Eight steam and three manual engines, under Captain Shaw and Mr. Bridges, the district superintendent, were quickly in attendance. The reflection of the fire was even seen at St. John's-wood. The floating engines at Southwark Bridge and Rotherhithe were moved up to the scene, and rendered material assistance in extinguishing the fire. By one o'clock on Tuesday morning it was all but extinguished.

The official report of Captain Shaw states the damage to be as follows:—Premises of Mr. S. J. Walden, a brick and timber building of three floors (used as workshops), 60 ft. by 40 ft., burned down, and one horse burned to death; No. 1, Grand Junction-street, occupied by Messrs. S. Begbie, T. Tucker, and Holland, house of eleven rooms, nearly burned out and roof off; No. 13, New Wharf, occupied by Mr. C. W. Foster, builder, a brick building of three floors (used as workshops), 40 ft. by 40 ft., burned out and roof off; Nos. 10, 11, and 12, let out in tenements, backs and roofs slightly damaged by fire, and rest of buildings and contents by water; No. 14, also let out in tenements, backs and roofs slightly damaged by breakage, and contents by water; Mr. J. Anderson's public-house, the White Swan, of 7, Temple-street, side windows burned out, and rest of building and contents slightly damaged by water; No. 8, Temple-street, Mr. J. Tomlinson, a greengrocer, and M. Siddons, lodger, back windows burned out, roof damaged by fire, rest of house and contents severely damaged by heat, smoke, and water; No. 9, Temple-street, Mr. J. Garneson, bookseller, back rooms on ground, first, second, and third floors nearly burned out, and roof off—rest of house and contents damaged by smoke and water; No. 10, private house, occupied by Mr. Golding, back, front, and roof damaged by fire—rest of house and contents by water, &c. Almost all the property was insured, and the loss will fall on the Norwich Union, the Phoenix, the Sun, the Royal, and the Guardian fire offices.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—The committee of the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, in Great Marlborough-street, find that a large proportion of the patients attending there have, at every visit, to perform a toilsome walk from the east end of London and back. They have therefore, during the past week, established a branch of their institution at No. 13A, Finsbury-square. Conducted after the pattern of the Great Marlborough-street branch, it will be open every Thursday evening, to allow of the attendance of poor persons who cannot leave their employment in the daytime.

THE PARIS STUDENTS AND THE TOURS TRIAL.—A tumultuous scene took place, on Monday, at the School of Medicine, in Paris. On M. Tardieu, who gave evidence at the Tours trial in favour of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, taking his seat in the lecture-room, the students rose in a body, hissed, hooted, and shouted, "Out with Bonaparte! Down with him! Down with the Corsican! Vive Victor Noir!" The Professor attempted to explain. He said, "Surely, gentlemen, you can't hold me responsible for what has occurred?" He was interrupted—"Yes, yes! Out with him! To the Tuilleries with him!" M. Tardieu then went on to explain his evidence at Tours; but this would not satisfy his tormentors. At last he said, "Gentlemen, this is no place for politics; if any of you don't wish to hear me, let him leave the room." Loud cries of "Yah! yah! go to the Tuilleries!" Tardieu threatened to resign. "Yes, yes; just what we want. Away with you!" Whereon the Professor took up his hat, bowed, and left the room.

REPRESENTATION OF BRISTOL.—The declaration of the poll was made by the High Sheriff on the hustings, in front of the Exchange at Bristol, on Tuesday, the polling having taken place on the previous day. The numbers officially given forth were as follow:—Robinson (Liberal), 782; Hare (Conservative), 760; majority for Robinson, 22. The High Sheriff declared Mr. Robinson duly elected, and the successful candidate came forward to return thanks. He promised that he would from that time endeavour to forget party, and would represent the citizens generally. He complimented his opponent and the Conservative party for the gallant fight he and they had made. Of them he could not complain. But of the members of his own party—of Liberals who had supported his opponent, though he had expected their disaffection, he did complain. The Conservatives had only done their duty—had exercised their right and privilege; but not so the defective Liberals. They had no such defence. In conclusion, he thanked the electors for the honour they had done him, and proposed a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, which was carried.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Ollivier, on Monday, presented to the Senate the promised *Senatus Consultum*. By the first article the Senate is to share the legislative power with the Emperor and the Legislative Body, possessing with them the right of initiating laws; all money bills, however, must be first voted by the Legislative Body. The second article regulates the numbers and composition of the Senate, to which the Emperor cannot nominate more than twenty senators a year. The third article abolishes the constituent power of the Senate. The fifth article enacts that the Constitution can only be modified by the people, on the proposition of the Emperor. There are in all seven articles. M. Ollivier made a short speech on the occasion, in the course of which he said that his Government would have the advantage over other constitutional Governments of giving an equal share of the administration of the country to the democracy and aristocracy. The *Français* of Wednesday states that several senators intend proposing important modifications in the *Senatus Consultum*. At a meeting held on Tuesday by deputies of the Left Centre, several of those present condemned the *Senatus Consultum* as augmenting the power of the Senate to the detriment of the Legislative Body. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the Chamber not having been previously consulted on proposals so deeply affecting its attributes.

A Geneva paper gives a version of the despatch addressed by Count Daru to Cardinal Antonelli relative to the Council, and also of the Cardinal's reply. According to this journal, Count Daru's despatch does not touch upon the question of the Pope's infallibility so lightly as was supposed. He claims for the French Government the right of being heard in the discussion of matters of a mixed character, but does not insist upon it to the extent allowed at the Council of Trent. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs says the Government would be satisfied with a French Bishop explaining in the Council the condition and the rights of the country, and he concludes by proposing a modification of the programme of the Council for that purpose, even if it should be found necessary to prorogue the Council to bring it about. Count Daru's despatch does not make any threat in the event of a refusal being received from the Vatican. Cardinal Antonelli, in his reply, represents that a Bishop could not reconcile the double duties of an Ambassador and a Father of the Council. Nevertheless, he does not decline to receive observations from France before the discussion on any particular question, but neither can he undertake that the recommendations which may be given will be adopted.

M. Laurier, accompanied by M. Arthur de Fonvielle, has gone to Lyons to canvass for M. Urie de Fonvielle, who will follow them as soon as his imprisonment of ten days at Tours is over—said imprisonment having been inflicted for interrupting the proceedings at the trial. M. Gent, who was a candidate, has telegraphed from Madrid that he resigns in favour of M. Urie de Fonvielle.

A portion of the miners are resuming work at Creuzot; 220 were at the pits on Tuesday morning. The miners and workmen recently arrested have been conveyed to Autun.

ITALY.

An alleged Republican movement in various parts of Italy, which caused considerable alarm, has collapsed, if we may believe the *Official Gazette*. According to that authority tranquillity has been everywhere restored. The Senate have passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry in connection with these disturbances.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to a question from Signor Deboni as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the Eccumenical Council, Signor Visconti Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained that the Cabinet, trusting to the authority of the law and to the established principles of religious liberty, would adhere to its first resolution of abstaining from all intervention in the doings of the Council. The Government confined itself to approving the conciliatory efforts of Italian Bishops; but, in conformity with the principle of the separation of Church and State, it would allow the Church freely to lay down what dogmas it chose.

ROME.

It is reported that Cardinal Rauscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, has presented a memorandum to the Papal Government, declaring that by a conciliatory attitude towards the Austrian Government it might enable the Catholic Church in Austria to preserve important rights. It is at the same time pointed out that the re-establishment of the Concordat is not to be hoped for, inasmuch as no Austrian Ministry, even though composed of sincerely Catholic statesmen, would venture to propose such a measure.

It is stated that the General Congregation voted, on Tuesday, the *Schemata de Fide*, which, up to the present time, had been under discussion, and that other *schemata* will now come on for debate.

SWITZERLAND.

The Cantonal Council of Zurich has granted unconditionally the sum of 1,500,000f., the subvention to the St. Gothard Railway, and an equal amount to the Splügen line, so soon as the question of the St. Gothard Railway has been definitively settled.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President, on Wednesday, issued his proclamation declaring the fifteenth amendment, enacted negro suffrage, to be ratified. And part of the Constitution Bill, admitting Texas to the Union on the same conditions as Virginia, was passed by Congress and sent to the President.

President Grant has sent a message to the Senate announcing that he has obtained from President Baez thirty days' extension of the time for the ratification of the San Domingo Treaty. The ratification of the treaty, however, is said to be impossible, over two thirds of the senators opposing it.

A telegram from Texas reports a raid by the Comanche Indians on the western border of the State, and a massacre of more than forty families.

Major-General George H. Thomas, United States army, died at San Francisco, from apoplexy, on Monday.

In the American papers of the 17th ult. there is a report of the first speech in the United States Senate of the first coloured member of that Assembly—Mr. Revels, from Mississippi. Mr. Revels, in a debate on the Georgia Bill, defended the Reconstruction measures of the Government and asked for the enactment of such further laws as would alike protect the black and white citizens of the South. His speech occupied half an hour in delivery, is described as fairly eloquent, is said to have been listened to with deep attention, and to have produced a favourable impression upon the House. It was the event of the day in the Senate, and many prominent members came forward and congratulated Mr. Revels when he sat down.

CUBA.

General Rodas has issued a proclamation at Puerto Principe announcing that the operations against the insurgents will now be conducted with increased vigour and severity, but offering an amnesty to all who shall speedily surrender, except to the principal leaders of the revolutionary movement.

CANADA.

In the Dominion Senate, on Wednesday evening, the Minister, replying to a question, stated that a telegram had been received from the confidential agent of the Canadian Government at the Red River Settlement confirming the report of the shooting of a Canadian by order of the insurgent Riell.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has decided to admit women to the lectures in the medical department of the University of St. Petersburg. They are also to be allowed to practise as physicians, but not to be admitted to degrees.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

In order to appreciate the practical consequences of the modifications proposed in the constitution of the French Senate, it is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar position which that body has hitherto occupied in the system of the Second Empire. The key to the Constitution of 1852 is to be found in Louis Napoleon's declaration that the social fabric of France had been "regenerated by the Revolution of '89 and organised by the Emperor" (meaning of course his uncle), and that this organisation was the one which best suited the temper and conditions of the people. The Republic was still in existence when this new Constitution was promulgated, the institutions of the Empire, including the Senate and the Council of State, being first revived before the Empire itself was formally re-established. The Senate—so Louis Napoleon announced in the proclamation of Jan. 14, 1852—was to be "no longer, like the Chamber of Peers, the pale reflex of the Chamber of Deputies, repeating, after some days of interval, the same discussions in another tone." It was to fill a "great and independent rôle," having the Constitution of the country under its special charge, with ample powers to veto and annul obnoxious proceedings of every kind, and also with authority, if necessary, to supply the place of the Legislative Body, and so enable the Government to dispense with the only approach to popular control, even in appearance, which was permitted in the Imperial system. The following are the chief clauses defining the functions of the Senate:

Article 25. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties. No law can be promulgated without having been first submitted to it.

Article 26. The Senate opposes the promulgation—1st, of laws which are contrary to or which involve an attack on the Constitution, religion, morality, freedom of worship, individual liberty, the equality of citizens before the law, the inviolability of property, and the principle of the irremovability of the magistracy; 2nd, laws which might compromise the defence of territory.

Article 27. The Senate regulates by a *Senatus Consultum*—1st, the constitution of the colonies and Algeria; 2nd, all that has not been provided for by the Constitution and necessary to its operation; 3rd, the meaning of the articles of the Constitution which give rise to different interpretations.

Article 28. The Senate maintains or annuls all the Acts which are referred to it by the Government as unconstitutional, or are denounced for the same reason by the petitions of citizens.

Article 29. The Senate can, in a report addressed to the Emperor, lay down the bases of projects of law of great national interest.

Article 30. It can also propose modifications in the Constitution. If the proposition is adopted by the Executive, it is enacted by a *Senatus Consultum*.

Article 31. In the case of the dissolution of the Legislative Body, and until the new convocation, the Senate, on the proposition of the President of the Republic, provides by measures of urgency for all that is necessary to the carrying on of the Government.

The *Senatus Consultum* which has just been drawn up expunges all these articles from the Constitution, with the exception of the first sentence, "The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties." For the rest, the Senate will share legislative power with the Emperor and the Chamber of Deputies (the last having a right to the first vote on all tax bills), and sink, in short, very much into the position of our House of Lords. It remains to be seen what will be done with the kindred institution, the Council of State.

A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF PARK-HILL-ROAD, TORQUAY, slipped away on Wednesday night, owing to the limestone rock below being excavated for the new harbour works. Three thousand tons are estimated to have come down. Happily, there was no loss of life, as the workmen upon whom the rock would have fallen a short time previously had left. The gas-mains, sewers, and water-pipes in the road were destroyed, and the carriage traffic is stopped.

EARL DE GREY AND RUPON was, on Tuesday, waited upon by a deputation whose members urged upon the Lord President to establish a scheme for granting pensions to aged teachers. Earl De Grey, who was accompanied by Mr. Forster, pointed to a revision of the present system of Parliamentary grants after the passage of the Education Bill, and assured his hearers that the claims of the teachers should then be carefully considered.

ACCIDENT TO AN ACROBAT.—An incident occurred at the Cambridge Music Hall, last Saturday night, which affords another proof of the recklessness with which acrobats go through their hazardous performances, and of the insufficient means provided for their rescue in case of accident. On the occasion referred to a man, who was advertised as "Rasul, the Roman Gyrist," when he had reached the trapeze upon which he was to perform, either got giddy or lost his hold, and fell with his face downwards on a table at which the chairman, as he is called, usually sits. He was immediately removed, and a surgeon having been called in to examine him, it was found that he had received a severe bruise on the thigh, and that he was also suffering from an intense shock to the system.

A RARE LENS.—The largest photographic lens ever made in this country is one of 10½ in. in diameter, recently completed by Ross, and now in the possession of Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street. It is an achromatic lens of great power, and will take portraits of any size, from the smallest miniature up to very nearly life-size. It is made of glass of the whitest description, and its size admits so large a volume of light that photographs covering a space of 10 in. by 12 in. may be done in eight seconds. The lens renders in the photograph all that is seen in the optical image, and this so truthfully that the coarseness and exaggeration belonging to large photographs taken with inferior lenses are altogether absent. In the open air groups of fifteen to twenty persons (each face about the size of a sovereign, and the whole picture 24 in. by 24 in.) can be taken with the short exposure of ten seconds. The cost of manufacturing the lens was upwards of £200, but it may be said to be worth its weight in gold.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MAURITIUS.—The Right Rev. Thomas Gosselin Hatchard, D.D., Bishop of the Mauritius, died in his distant diocese on Feb. 28 last, from an attack of fever, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was a member of the well-known family who have so long been connected with Clapham by residence, and as Church publishers with Piccadilly. A son of the late Mr. Thomas Hatchard, of Clapham-terrace, Brighton, he was born in the year 1818, and was educated at King's College, London, whence he proceeded to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1841, and proceeded M.A. in 1845. Having been ordained in 1840 by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Sumner), he was appointed in 1846 to the Rectory of Havant, Hampshire, which living he held until 1856, when he was transferred to the Rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford. This latter preferment he only resigned about a year and a half ago, on his nomination to the Bishopric of the Island of Mauritius, to which he was consecrated in the early part of 1859. The late Bishop belonged to the moderate Evangelical school of religious thought. He was indefatigable in his duties as a parochial clergyman, and in his new sphere of action was thoroughly justifying the high hopes which had been entertained of him, when he was so suddenly struck down by the fever which carried him off. He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Alexander, the first Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem.

THE TAY-BRIDGE SCHEME.—A most important railway project has just been sanctioned by a Committee of the House of Commons. At present communication between Edinburgh and the towns on the east coast of Scotland is obtained by means of steam-boats which ply across the Firth of Forth and the river Tay in conjunction with the trains on the North British Railway. The time thus lost is very considerable, and, besides, in stormy weather, the dangers and discomforts of the passage across the two rivers are such as to induce many railway travellers to prefer the circuitous route to the north via Stirling and Perth. Finding the disadvantages inseparable from their line of route militating against their receipts, the North British Company proposed some years ago to construct a viaduct over the Forth about five miles long, at a cost of £2,000,000, but that scheme was abandoned. Later, however, the idea of bridging the Tay has been mooted, and the promises of pecuniary support have been so encouraging that the directors of the company have considered themselves justified in applying to Parliament for the necessary powers this Session. The bridge will be two miles long, and will be built upon arches, though only a small number of these arches will span the navigable river. The Parliamentary estimate of the cost is £350,000, but the actual outlay is likely to exceed that amount. A large proportion of the requisite capital has been already subscribed in the district, where the advantages of the scheme are generally appreciated, as it will afford a more expeditious means for the conveyance of coal from the Fifeshire collieries to the manufacturing towns at Dundee, besides shortening the distance between Edinburgh and Dundee to forty-eight miles. The bill was strongly opposed by the Aberdeen Railway Company (which now owns the inland route from Carlisle to Aberdeen), on the ground that one of the main objects of the scheme is to prepare the way for a direct east coast line from Dundee to Aberdeen, which will greatly reduce the distance between these two towns, and consequently be a competing line with the Caledonian. The Committee, however, did not sustain the opposition, but passed the preamble of the bill after several days' consideration. It is expected that the work of constructing the bridge will be commenced without delay.

A ROW IN THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome gives the following account of a storm in the Council, which has been the subject of much comment:—

"On Tuesday, March 23, something or other seems to have come to a head, and various strangers who that day went for the first time to see the Fathers leave the Council reported loud and discordant sounds within for some time before the opening of the doors. What was it? has been the universal inquiry. There are conflicting reports as to the names, but by the better authority the speakers were Strossmayer, Schwartzberg, and two other 'opposing' Fathers; who all spoke with what is called violence against the Schema, whether in its new or original form, and that the two former were 'silenced' over and over again. 'Here are you launching anathemas,' said Schwartzberg, 'against those who deny the first articles of the Christian faith—nay, against those who do not believe in a God at all. What is the use of it? Will they care about being called unholiness when they don't think there is such a thing as holiness? They will only accept the quarrel. If the Council must decree, let it do so simply. These decrees have long-winded doctrinal preambles, which nobody will read, and which will only commit us to language which we have not time to examine. A Council ought not to argue—that is, to descend into the common arena. Whom is the argument with? If with us, we don't dispute what is decreed; if with the world, it will take up the argument and leave the decree alone.' The Council had better leave Atheists to their own condemnation."

"However, he did not insist much on this objection, and it seems to be expected that this part of the Schema will pass without much further alteration. He then passed to the decrees which condemn the tenets of Protestantism and leave no hope of salvation to the holders:—'This is not the time to hurl anathemas at all Protestants in a lump. Instead of winning them to the faith, it will only drive them further away; it will widen the gulf between them and the Church. Many Protestants are models of conduct and high feeling. Humanity recognises their merits and feels its obligation to them: it will take their side. This is not a crisis for the revival and exasperation of old dissensions; it is a time to pacify, to reconcile, and to show that unity is not quite beyond the hope of men.'"

De Angelis thought it his duty to call him to order. He was wandering from the subject. Schwartzberg attempted to continue his speech, but found he had lost the thread of it, and walked down from the pulpit in a state of irritation. Ginoulhiac, just promoted from Grenoble to Lyons, was expected to speak as strongly as he did in January; but his promotion appears to have had the usual effect on his style, for he was calm and moderate in his opposition to the amended Schema. When he sat down Strossmayer rose to take up the thread of Schwartzberg's speech. This, he said, was not the 16th century, when Catholics and Protestants were at open war, and when their words were in accordance with their deeds. These outrageous anathemas will not win a single Protestant. 'Will they win over this man,' he exclaimed, naming him, 'or that man, or that man? or will they even attach a stigma on these when they fail to win? It is useless; you cannot send half the civilised world all in a mass to eternal reprobation by merely discharging so many words at them. Among those Protestants there are many men of a pure faith, with deep and sound convictions. Unhappily, they cannot agree with us in some doctrinal or canonical points; but they are mirrors of probity and honour. The proper business of a Council in these days is conciliation, and for that purpose the utmost delicacy and moderation are required.'"

"Here Capalti, hardly restraining himself, gently called Strossmayer to order. He resumed in the same strain. Capalti called to order again, with the same result. A third time Strossmayer was called to order, and returned to the charge more vigorously than ever. Capalti could restrain himself no more, and peremptorily commanded silence. Strossmayer raised his voice and addressed Capalti. He would no longer endure to be called to order when he was speaking to the purpose; and he made a solemn protest against calls to order which were themselves out of order and infringements of the liberty of discussion. All on Strossmayer's side, including many Americans, rose to their feet and joined in his protest. The other side—a crowd of Italian and Spanish Bishops—did the same, and in the midst of the confusion there were even cries of 'Viva Pio Nono!' 'Vivano i Cardinali Legati!' In the midst of the disturbance, with some hope of calming it, Patrizzi, a personage of great dignity, rose and uttered what some call his single speech in the Council. 'You protest against us. Well, we protest against you.' However, there was an end of the sitting, and the Council rose. Strossmayer, it seems, has said a good deal more than is commonly known, but of a sort to rattle in the Roman breast. Whatever he now says is interpreted by what he has said before, and he will hardly now have a chance of a quiet hearing. On being once called to order with the question, 'Was he not ashamed to use those words in a place where reposed the Princes of the Apostles?' he replied that it was the peculiar and awful sanctity of that place which inspired him to tell these truths, and that he invoked the Princes of the Apostles who reposed there—St. Peter and St. Paul—to testify to the loyalty of his sentiments and the truth of his words."

A PORTER IN THE INDIA OFFICE has been in custody several weeks on a charge of having murdered a woman by throwing her over Westminster Bridge. The Coroner's jury, however, returned a verdict of "Suicide," and the Lambeth police magistrate, concurring in this view, on Monday discharged the prisoner.

A BOILER AT LONG'S BREWERY, Hambrook-street, Southsea, exploded on Tuesday afternoon. Three men were killed on the spot and several injured, and the neighbouring houses were completely shattered. A piece of the boiler was blown a distance of 150 yards, and partly demolished a house. The cause of the accident is unknown.

AT THE CLIFTON HALL COLLIERY, near Manchester, on Wednesday, while some bricklayers were at work in the engine-house, a stone fell from one of the walls upon a steam-pipe connected with the boiler, so as to burst it. The pipe was full of hot steam, and, unfortunately, two of the workmen near it were scalded to death.

A CARGO OF CATTLE which arrived at Falmouth, on the 17th ult., from the River Plate, was sold by auction at the Falmouth Dock on Tuesday. There was a very large attendance from all parts of Devon and Cornwall. The oxen sold, on an average, for £2 each; the sheep, 10s. 6d.; the cows, £4; calves, £1; horses, £11 10s. The total sale realised about £370. Many oxen went to Devonshire.

AN ACTION was tried at Leeds Assizes, on Tuesday, in which the plaintiff, a lady named Banks—sister of the proprietor of the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* for damages for alleged libel. The imputation on which the action was based was that the plaintiff had accepted a bribe of 10s. for the exercise of her vote at a municipal election in November last. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at £40.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED MEN at Monkwearmouth Colliery, near Sunderland, on Wednesday, sent in a fortnight's notice of their intention to leave work because the owners refused to make any advance in their wages. The colliery is just recovering from the effects of a previous three-months' strike. The owners now say that the men, if they strike, must leave their houses at once. Nearly a thousand hands will be thrown out of employment if no arrangement is come to.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—Two deaths from starvation were investigated, on Tuesday, by Mr. Humphreys at Mile-End New-town. One case was that of a man named Benjamin Brown, aged sixty-one, who was taken to the Whitechapel workhouse on Tuesday week, in an exhausted and emaciated state. The medical officer of the workhouse said that Brown was a very large bony man, and "his skin hung upon his bones like a shirt"—it was loose upon his bones. He stated that he had been six days without food, and the doctor was of opinion, from the condition in which he found the body, that he had suffered dreadful agony while dying from starvation. The other case was that of an infant fifteen months old. The mother, Emily George, said that for months past she had tried to support herself and the child by selling matches in the streets; but she never made sufficient to enable her to buy food for herself and the child and pay her lodging. On Thursday she and the child were without food, and she went to the Whitechapel workhouse, when the matron took them in. The child died on Friday. The medical evidence showed that the child had died from exhaustion consequent upon starvation and exposure.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE "RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY."

The following letters from Earl Russell to Mr. W. E. Forster have been published:—

San Remo, March 21.
My dear Mr. Forster,—I am sorry to see that your great bill for national education has met with opposition on the second reading; but I must own that on the point which has roused the objection of the Dissenting bodies I think the Dissenters are quite in the right. It is clear that in all country districts Churchmen will have a majority, and it is, I gather from past experience, equally clear that where Churchmen have the majority on the school board they will use their advantage to introduce into the schools what the Bishop of Winchester calls distinctive teaching. This is a real and very considerable grievance. When I consider that these schools are to be supported by rates, and that, according to the unanimous judgment given by Lord Mansfield in the House of Lords in 1778, Protestant Dissenters are in England not only tolerated but established, it is a manifest wrong done to them if their children cannot enter the rate-supported national schools on equal terms with the children of Churchmen. There are two ways in which this difficulty may be overcome; the one is that suggested by Mr. Anson Herbert—viz., that the school boards should have power to direct the reading of the Bible in the school, but without any formula or catechism. The other way, which I should greatly prefer, is that Parliament should direct that a portion of the Bible should be read and a hymn sung every morning before the secular teaching begins; that no formula or catechism should be used in the school; and that the conscience clause should apply to the time at which the Bible is read. For Roman Catholics would object to our authorised version, and Jews would object to hearing lessons from the New Testament. But, with these exceptions, English parents would readily agree that it is a national duty to provide that children taught in a great degree at the national expense should daily acknowledge the great benefits we have received at the hands of God, set forth His most worthy praise, and hear His most Holy Word. Such men as Mr. Miall and Mr. Winterbotham ought surely to be conciliated by justice, and not overpowered.

San Remo, March 23.
My dear Mr. Forster,—It occurs to me that in my letter to you on education I made two omissions. First, I omitted to mention that in my introduction to speeches recently published I had myself suggested a provision similar to that which is contained in the Government bill. In speaking of an education rate, I had said that, if supported by rates, the ratepayers should decide upon the religious instruction to be given, or if they preferred it, give a secular charter to the school. I have, however, added, with a view to give effect to the conscience clause, that, when any religious instruction is given, it should be either in the first or the last hour of school attendance. But in the full light of the recent discussion in the House of Commons, I perceive the evils that would probably arise from giving so large a discretion on religious instruction to the ratepayers. I also omitted to notice the danger—a very real one—that by insisting on their objections the Protestant Dissenters may defeat the Government plan for the present year. But the prospect of obtaining a national unsectarian education, founded on the exclusion of all catechisms or formularies, is, in the present temper of the nation, so fair a one that I think the country may well wait a year for the accomplishment of so great a blessing.

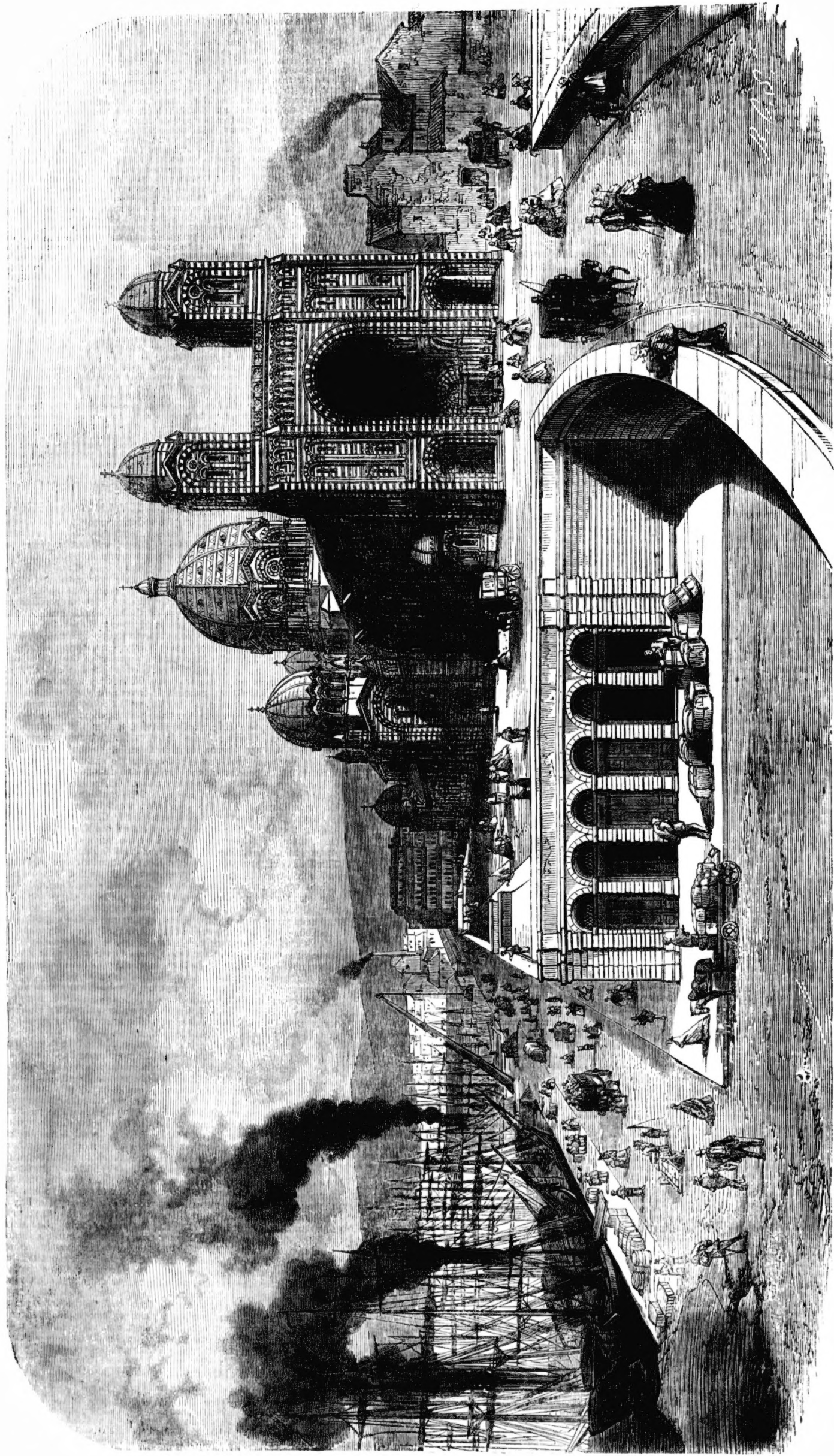
THE ROYAL CHAPELS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

GREAT changes have taken place during recent years in the management of Westminster Abbey, considered as a national monument. The charge of two shillings, without payment of which, as Lamb complained, no one was admitted to the Abbey in his day out of service-time, has long since been abandoned. In 1841 the south transept and the "Poets' Corner" were thrown open, and shortly afterwards the north transept and the nave. The Royal and private chapels, however, were still reserved to be shown only under the protection of the appointed guides, who were to admit strangers on payment of an established fee of sixpence a head, but were not themselves to receive gratuities. This arrangement has worked for nearly thirty years, during which the fees taken have formed a fund for the payment of the guides, and yielded besides a surplus which has been applied in aid of such works as the new sculpture reared. Of late years, moreover, the general rules have been relaxed in favour of various classes of persons, in order to make the monuments as accessible as was consistent with due precautions for their preservation. Schools, with their teachers, working men's parties, under the guidance of some known person, have been admitted with increasing frequency on application to the Dean or Canon in residence, and it is now desired by the authorities to extend the privilege further. The wants of the public are two-fold, just as the visitors may be divided into two classes. There are those who go to the Abbey to see what are called its curiosities. When Sir Roger de Coverley, in the *Spectator*, went thither, what most interested him were the monuments of Sir Cloudesley Shovel on his velvet cushion, the Lord who had cut off the King of Morocco's head, the good housewife who died by the prick of a needle, the stone which the guide told him was Jacob's Pillow, Edward the Third's sword, and the body of a King without a head. In these and similar matters, which the grave call trifles, the worthy knight took so much interest that he looked upon the guide as a very extraordinary man, shook him by the hand at parting, and invited him to his lodging; where they might talk over what he had seen more at leisure. There are thousands who ought to see the Abbey, who had no more learning than Sir Roger had picked out of Baker's Chronicle, and for these guides are indispensable. But there are others to whom being shown over a place is a very different thing from being allowed silently to detect the genius of it for themselves, and who would feel the presence of a guide to be a restraint upon their enjoyment. The *Spectator's* first visit to the Abbey, the account of which excited a wish in Sir Roger to go there, was, we are told, a solitary walk, and the "serious entertainment" and the pensiveness which was "not disagreeable" could hardly have been indulged otherwise.

The Dean and Chapter, it is announced, have been considering how best further to meet the public requirements. Their endeavours are of necessity limited in a great measure by the funds at their command; for, while they are responsible for the monuments placed under their care, they can only pay persons to take the supervision of them out of the fees received from the public, which at present amount to about £600 a year. The caputular body did at one time hope to be able to provide guides without asking the public for fees, and made a proposal to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for that purpose. "One of their number," we are told, was ready, so long as his connection with the Abbey might continue, to pay £500 a year towards this object, if by that means the question could be permanently settled; but the proposal was found impracticable. Under these circumstances it has been resolved, by way of experiment, to set apart every Monday for the free admission of the public, not only as on other days to the nave and transepts, but to the Royal chapels, during the summer months, from eleven till half-past two, and again, after afternoon service, from four till six. The term summer months includes from March 25 up to October 1. During the other months it will not be opened on Mondays beyond the half-past two o'clock, as after the afternoon service, which concludes at about four, it will be too dark to distinguish what the visitors will wish to see.

Stationary guides will be appointed to each of the Royal private chapels to protect them from injury and explain objects of interest, and if the experiment should succeed, and if persons of means should be disposed to assist the Chapter, the free access described may be extended to other days. The new arrangements came into operation on Monday, when between 1100 and 1200 persons availed themselves of the privilege. There was perfect order.

THE ORGANISATION OF CHARITY.—A meeting of the society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicancy was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the noble chairman, in a brief but comprehensive summary of facts, pointed out that pauperism was increasing faster than the means to relieve it, though those means, independent of poor-law relief, would support in comfort a population of 400,000 persons. The explanation was that so much money given in charity was wasted, one individual receiving from several charities. To remedy this the present society was instituted, its intention being to act in union with all charities, and to refer each case of distress to its proper source of relief. The objects of the society were also advocated by the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Lichfield, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Rev. J. Rowell, the Rev. Dr. Barry, and others.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT MARSEILLES.

NEW CATHEDRAL AT MARSEILLES.
In a previous Number we spoke of the vast improvements that were being effected in Marseilles, by the formation of new streets and the erection of several fine buildings, among which the cathedral then in progress was the most important. This week we publish an engraving of this great edifice, now carried to completion. It stands on a vast elevated embankment extending along the Quai de la Joliette, where the stream is far below the foundation of the quai itself. The face of the esplanade on which the church has been built consists of a series of doors resembling the entrance to an arcade, but really leading to vast magazines and warehouses, twenty-four in number, which are designed as storehouses for the various merchandise representing the commerce of the port. The cathedral is built in the form of a Latin cross, with a large central dome, and two inferior cupolas at the arms of the transept. The principal front is a grand porch, flanked by two

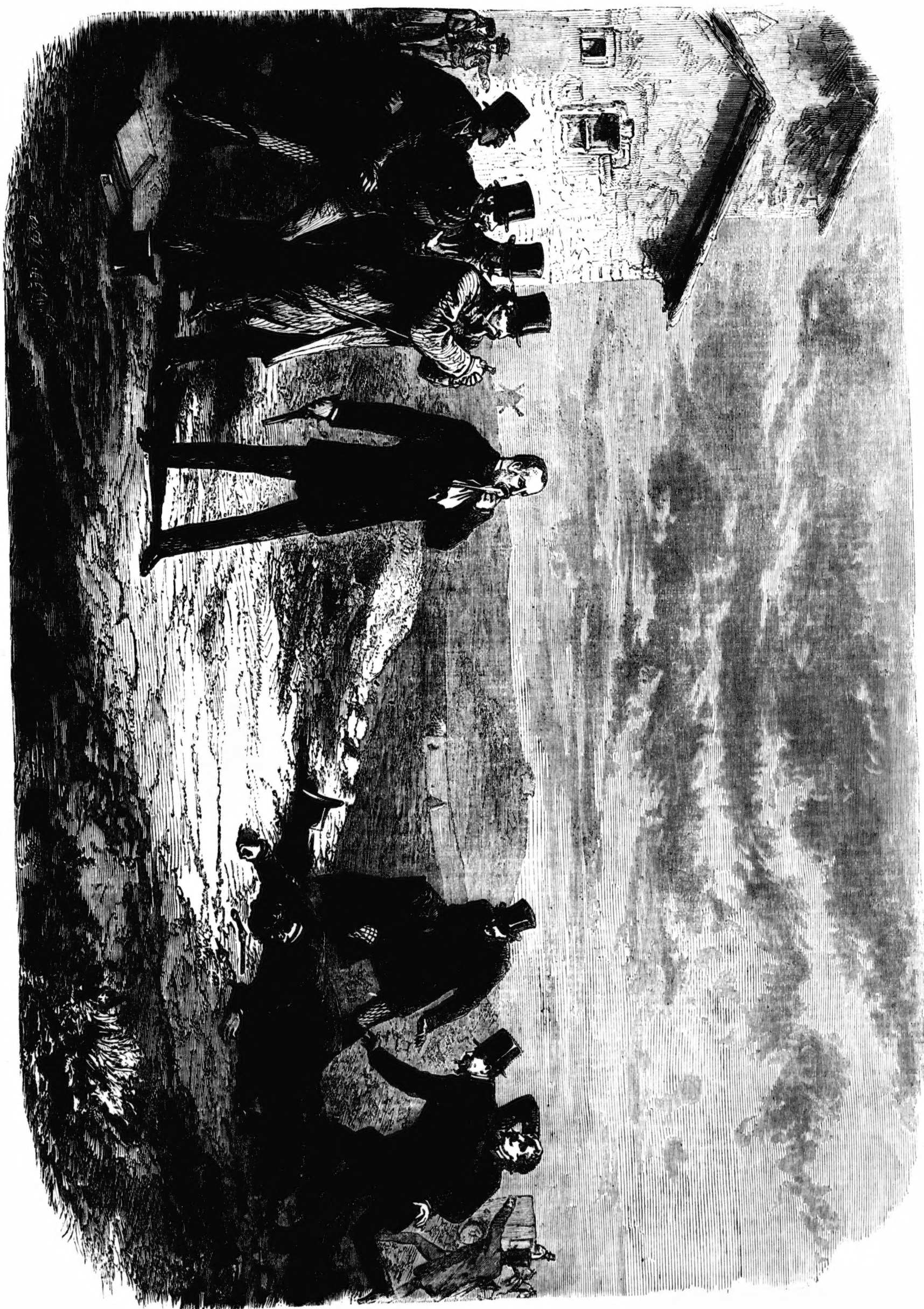
towers. Beneath the porch is the great entrance to the building; and there are also two smaller gateways, one in each tower. Architecturally, the cathedral approximates to the Byzantine order, but without following it implicitly.

THE LATE DUEL AT MADRID.

WITH the details of the late fatal encounter at Madrid our readers are already familiar, and will therefore easily understand the illustration we this week publish of the unhappy scene. Our other Engraving represents the body of Don Henry lying in state previous to interment. The Prince having been a Freemason, members of that fraternity took charge of his remains, mounted guard over them, decked them with the emblems of the craft and of the deceased's rank therein, and followed the funeral cortège to the grave. The streets all along the route from

his house to the cemetery of San Isidoro were crowded; but, beyond a slight row in the Puerta del Sol, caused by someone crying out "Muera Montpensier," but which was quickly subdued, all went off peacefully here. The funeral procession consisted of less than 2000 persons, most of whom were Freemasons. The hearse was drawn by six horses. Its sides, being glass, showed the coffin completely, which was a very handsome one of bronze. On the coffin were many Masonic emblems, together with the military hat, sword, and order of Carlos III., of the deceased. The pall-bearers were leading Masons. The clergy had stripped the coffin of all the crosses, just before the procession started, on account of the Masonic emblems, which are objects of pious horror to them; and they refused to accompany the body or to perform the religious ceremonies. A priest named Pulido, however, was soon found willing to assist at the interment; and he took his place alongside the Duke of Sesa and Lieutenant Guell, the chief mourner, two relatives

of the deceased. Two bands of music played funeral airs and also the "Marseillaise" on the way. Some twenty or thirty policemen led the cavalcade, followed by 200 torchbearers. At the cemetery the religious services were performed by the Cura Pulido, and then the body was placed in the niche prepared to receive it. A slight disturbance took place at the cemetery gate, owing to one of the crowd persisting in entering, and a policeman persisting in refusing. From words they came to blows, and then the fifteen or twenty policemen who were keeping the crowd back unwisely drew their revolvers. The crowd pulled out theirs to the number of some hundreds, and blood might have been shed but for some present, who restored order by reminding the multitude of the solemnity of the occasion. The incident occupied less time than it takes to read it, but it showed plainly that a Madrid mob is never unarmed. The crowds were subsequently addressed by some of the Republican Deputies outside the cemetery.



THE LATE DUEL AT MADRID: DEATH OF DON HENRY.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 372.

THE IRISH PRESERVATION OF PEACE BILL OUT OF THE WAY.

The most formidable obstacle to the progress of the two great measures of the Session—to wit, the Irish Land and the Education Bills—has been happily got out of the way. Last Saturday, at four o'clock p.m., the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed. It was, though, hard work to get this job finished. The House had to sit on Friday morning and on Saturday, and to suspend a standing order. The rule is that the House cannot receive the report of a Committee upon a bill and read it a third time on the same day. But on Saturday the House suspended this rule, and received the report and passed the bill at one sitting. And now good luck to it! We have seen in our time a dozen of these bills for preserving peace in Ireland. May we never see another! The debates on this bill have not been, on the whole, lively. But occasionally there were flashes of life, and, at times, of anger. Whilst one honourable member, whom we will notice presently, showed a good deal of unmannerly spleen, we must say that, as a rule, Irish Liberal members below the gangway deserve credit for their moderation. They fought hard; they criticised the bill sharply; and once or twice Mr. McCarthy Downing, who assumed the office of leader of the Opposition, and Sir John Gray and Mr. Maguire, when the press clauses were under discussion, got angry; but they never broke bounds; not once during the discussion had Mr. Speaker to call either of them to order. We are not surprised that these gentlemen opposed the bill so pertinaciously, or that sometimes they were wrathful, for this is an exceedingly strong measure, and the press clauses are quite unprecedented. We are surprised rather, when we look back, that these Irish gentlemen were so moderate.

A BATCH OF HAMILTONS.

The splenetic gentlemen were young Lord Claud John Hamilton and Sir Thomas Bateson. They are Conservatives, and sit above the gangway, just behind the front Opposition bench. Lord Claud John Hamilton is the second son of the Duke of Abercorn. There is quite a family party of the Hamiltons on this spot. First, there is the Duke's brother, Lord Claud; then there are Marquis Hamilton, the Duke's eldest son and heir, Lord Claud John, and Lord George Francis. Lord Claud, the Duke's brother, is a very old member; his entrance into the House dates as far back as 1835. The Marquis has been a member ten years, Lord Claud John five, and Lord George was first returned in 1868. These three noble brothers have a remarkable family likeness. They are all about the same height, are spare and compactly made; in short, in form, face, voice, and general bearing, they are so alike that at a glance you would recognise them as brothers. Moreover, they all three speak, not only remarkably well, but very much after the same fashion, with ease and grace, in clear, simple style, and with intelligence. It is remarkable that there should be in the House three brothers who can speak so well. A friend of ours, when we were talking of this matter, said, "Oh! but they are Irishmen; and all Irishmen have the gift of the gab." But, in truth, they are not genuine Irishmen. The Hamiltons are more Scotch than Irish. Moreover, the mother of these gentlemen is a Russell, the daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford; and the Russells are, as we know, decidedly English. Nor is their speaking "gab," if the word means—as Webster says it does—idle prate. The best speaker of the three, we think, will prove to be Lord George, the member for Middlesex. He is only twenty-five years old, and yet he speaks with an ease, coolness, grace, and presence of mind that very few older speakers can command. There is humour, too, in the young gentleman. We venture to prophesy that Lord George will speedily come to the front as an attractive and effective speaker. The speech of Lord Claud John was an angry attack upon Mr. Gladstone and his Irish policy. The animus did not show itself in the language or the manner of the noble Lord, but in the matter. Then the noble Lord's logic was entirely at fault. "Before the Prime Minister assumed office, Ireland was peaceable. Now it is the contrary of peaceable. Ergo, the Gladstone policy has been mischievous to Ireland." Here we have the old fallacy, *post hoc propter hoc*. But neither were the noble Lord's premises correct, for whilst the Conservatives were in power the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended.

BATESON AND GLADSTONE.

Sir Thomas Bateson is an old member. He first came to the House in 1844, when the Orangemen of Londonderry selected him as their champion. He sat for Londonderry until 1857. At the general election in that year he was not a candidate; but in 1865 he returned as member for Devizes, and for that borough he still sits. In 1852 Sir Thomas was a Lord of the Treasury, in the Earl of Derby's Government, and junior Government whip; and a very energetic—somewhat too energetic—whip he was. Sir Thomas is an imposing man. He is tall, erect; has a handsome countenance, ornamented by a well-kept beard. He does not often speak—happily! for when he does he generally gets the House into a broil. He is an Orangeman; and, like most of the tribe, he is haughty, dogmatic, unreasonable, and audacious. On Tuesday week, when the House was discussing the second reading of the Peace Preservation Bill, Sir Thomas delivered—hurled—a most audacious speech at the members of the Government, and Mr. Gladstone especially, a speech with as many misrepresentations, distorted facts, mutilated quotations, and as much false reasoning in it as ingenuity could pack into half-an-hour's talk. The object of all this was to prove that certain vacation speeches of members of the Government, especially the Prime Minister's, were the cause of the agrarian outrages in Ireland. He further charged Mr. Gladstone with having described the conduct of the loyal, peaceable Orangemen of the north "as odious and dreadful," and thus irritated those usually calm and peaceful subjects of her Majesty. Mr. Gladstone, sharply, at this point, interpellated, "Where? Quote the words." "At Wigan," replied Sir Thomas. But the exact words were not then forthcoming. Mr. Gladstone, in a subsequent speech, recurred to Sir Thomas's accusation, and challenged him to produce the words, and there the matter dropped. This was on Tuesday, March 22. Ten days have come and gone since then, and the affair, our readers may think, is too old to be noticed here; but we were obliged to exhumate it to make what happened on the following Thursday intelligible.

HOW THE PREMIER GOT IN AND OUT OF THE HOLE.

On Thursday, when we arrived at the House, rumours were floating and buzzing about of something which was about to happen. "We are going to have a row," said one member after another. "What about?" we asked. But for a time nobody could answer the question. Soon, however, the rumours assumed a definite shape. "Bateson is going to attack Gladstone," one said. This was a Liberal. A Conservative whispered in our ear, "Bateson has got Gladstone in a hole. Come and hear the row." Whereupon, of course, we went into the House, not expecting, though, that there would be much of a row. If there was to be a set-to between these two, we knew who would get the worst of the encounter. Nor were we at all alarmed at the information that "Bateson had got the Prime Minister into a hole." Many attempts have been made in our time to get him into holes, and many times it was thought by his enemies that they had really "fixed" him; and then, how the Conservative side rang with acclamations! But he only had to bide his time till the cheering ended; and then he would rise at the table, and, in the twinkling of an eye, amidst roars of cheers and laughter from his supporters, he was off and gone, leaving his hunters at dead fault—blank, discomfited, and ashamed. The Speaker was in the chair; the House was full. Gladstone was in his seat, and right opposite sat the redoubtable Sir Thomas. The Prime Minister did not look afraid—did not seem, indeed, as if he was thinking about anything but the business in hand. Sir Thomas, no doubt, was confident. He had got the words—the very words. They were just as he quoted them. The Prime Minister did, at

Wigan, on Oct. 24 last, say that the proceedings of the loyal men of Ulster were "odious and dreadful." Had he not, then, got the right hon. gentleman in a hole? There was a great deal to be done before Sir Thomas could rise—petitions to be presented, notices to be given, and questions to be asked. Meanwhile, Sir Thomas was nursing his wrath to keep it warm, and coming over and over again the speech he had to deliver. At last the time came, and Sir Thomas rose to make "a personal explanation." And it must be confessed that he began his work bravely. To bring the matter before the House, Sir Thomas had to quote the charge which he had made against Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday, and, to do this accurately, he had brought the *Times* with him; and, thinking no harm, he began to read it; but suddenly he was pulled up sharp by that lynx-eyed stickler for order Mr. Bouverie. "The honourable member," said Mr. Bouverie, in substance, "is out of order; he cannot read a newspaper report of speeches made in a former debate." Whereupon Mr. Speaker—"Yes, the honourable member is out of order. He can only make an explanation." This was a terrible baffler. The honourable member had, doubtless, got his speech all cut and dried and fixed in his memory, and to be thus sharply pulled up was very confusing. However, he rose again; but alas! he once more stumbled into disorder; and again Mr. Speaker had to pull him up. And again. Three times Mr. Speaker had to rise. At last, however, with a little more caution on his part, and, perhaps, some slight relaxation of the check-rein of Mr. Speaker, Sir Thomas got his case presented to the House. But this checking had terribly marred the speech he had premeditated. Indeed, though he is usually so cool and audacious, he got fairly bewildered, and, amidst infinite laughter, charged Mr. Gladstone with having said, that the proceedings of the Ulster people were "odious and loyal," instead of "odious and dreadful." But this was corrected; and, as we have said, the case was presented at last to the House, and it was proved that Mr. Gladstone did at Wigan, on that Oct. 24, apply these epithets to the proceedings of the Orangemen of Ulster. What then! Has Sir Thomas got the Prime Minister into a hole? The Conservatives by their cheering show that they think so; and certainly there seems to be what the lawyers call a *prima facie* case. But, knowing our man, we should say that it is Lombard-street to a China orange that he gets out of the hole and drops his antagonist into it. But he is on his legs, listen to him:—

The words "odious and dreadful" were used by me with regard to a general practice which was described at great length, which was much reasoned and argued upon, but which my hon. friend in skimming these speeches did not, I fear, observe; and I added that for this practice, which I described as "odious and dreadful," we, meaning members of Parliament generally and the people of England, were responsible as long as we maintained in Ireland the system of ascendancy, and the Established Church, which was the symbol of ascendancy. I said then what I have said, do say, and ever will say—to that keep up by flags and processions the irritating memory of a civil strife 200 years old, and of a victory obtained over a great portion of the country, is "odious and dreadful;" and that is a statement from which I cannot recede. But I never said, and do not say, that the Orangemen of Ireland are especially responsible for such a state of things. My object was to bring home to the minds of the people of this country that in my opinion we were responsible for it as long as we maintained the Established Church in Ireland.

There! Who is in the hole now? Let those loud cheers from the Liberal side of the House and that blank silence opposite answer.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House advanced several bills a stage, and, *inter alia*, read the third time and passed the Coinage Bill, and gave the second reading to the Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The first extra morning sitting of the House was held for the purpose of forwarding the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. The consideration of the bill was resumed at the 27th clause, which declares forfeited to the Queen all newspapers containing treasonable and seditious matter, and upon which the Committee were engaged when progress was reported the previous night. The question immediately before the Committee was a proposal made by Mr. Bouverie to omit the word "sedition" from the clause.

Mr. G. MOORE continued the debate, and availed himself of the opportunity to pronounce a condemnation of the whole bill, and to declare that the provisions for the preservation of life and property were but a screen from behind which to discharge a "double-barrelled blunderbuss" at the liberty of the press.

Mr. DOWSE, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, read extracts from the Irish "National press," dated so far back as January, to show the extent to which sedition was preached by these organs, and as a reason for retaining the clause in its original form.

Mr. MUNTZ deprecated the clause as legislation under the influence of passion.

Mr. COGAN held that it would be sufficient if the required powers were confined to papers which contained incitements to treason or murder, without including the too elastic term "sedition."

Mr. McMahon and Mr. W. Johnston supported Mr. Bouverie's amendment; and Lord Elcho opposed it.

Mr. OSBORNE said it was a great mistake on the part of Ministers to propose a bill against agrarian crime and mix it up with attacks on the press. The question was, had they exhausted their powers under the ordinary law; and if they had not, they had no right to come down to a Liberal House of Commons and ask for new laws to control and to gag the press of Ireland.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE spoke in defence of the clause, and announced the changes in the nature of concession which Ministers were prepared to make in it. They were two; and one was to expunge the words "any engraving, matter, or expressions having a tendency to foster, encourage, or propagate treason or sedition, or to incite to the committing of any felony," which seemed to be open to objection, and to substitute for them "any engraving, matter, or writing encouraging or propagating treason or sedition, or inciting to the commission of any felony." The other was to introduce a provision requiring the Government, before putting the press powers in force, to give one "warning" to any impugned newspaper.

Lord J. MANNERS was ready to grant the powers asked for upon the declaration of the Government that they were absolutely necessary for the restoration of tranquillity; but the necessity appeared to him to be a consequence of the policy, the language, and the actions of Ministers themselves.

Mr. GLADSTONE retorted that he could not accept this manifestation of party feeling on the part of the noble Lord as indicating the spirit which actuated the Opposition, whom he complimented upon the fairness with which they had met the bill. As to the amendment, he argued that if the demand of the Government for extraordinary powers were limited to treason only, it would be impossible, in the judgment of those who were responsible for the enforcement of the law, to obtain a verdict for treason-felony, by which alone the evil could be reached. The Committee, after a three-hours' debate, went to a division, and rejected the amendment by 333 to 58, or a majority of 277. Subsequently the emendations to the clause sketched out by the Chief Secretary for Ireland were proposed and agreed to. Mr. MAGUIRE then moved the omission of the clause; but was defeated, on a division, by 255 to 29. The clause, as amended at the instance of the Government, was then agreed to, and at seven o'clock the sitting was suspended.

The House reassembled at nine o'clock, and again went into Committee on the bill, and got through the remaining clauses.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House held an extraordinary sitting to receive the report of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. There was a good deal of discussion upon some of the provisions of the measure, and several amendments were introduced. The most important of these, which were recommended by the Government, provided for the giving of warning to the proprietor of a newspaper before it was seized; and, altering the decision at which the Committee had arrived on the previous evening, enacted that the sums to be paid as compensation to the victims of outrages or their representatives should be levied, not exclusively upon the occupiers of dwelling-houses, but according to the system adopted with reference to the collection of grand jury cess. When the report was completed, the standing orders were suspended, and, after a few observations from Mr. G. H. Moore and Sir John Gray, the bill was read the third time and passed.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was laid upon the table and read the first time.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Preliminary to going into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, Mr. KENNEDY passed some severe strictures on the measure, both in principle and in detail; and Mr. NEWDEGATE expressed an opinion that the measure would not produce contentment in Ireland.

The House having resolved itself into Committee,

Mr. HEADLAM moved to amend the first clause establishing the Ulster custom by providing that landlord and tenant might contract to discharge themselves from the custom, the agreement for that purpose being registered in the Landed Estates Court. He saw no advantage in the Ulster tenant right; but even if he did, it would be a monstrous injustice to extend it to other parts of Ireland; and he complained of the clause that it left in uncertainty what the custom really was, and conferred a tenant right, where it was not now possessed, against the landlord on the expiration of a tenancy.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE did not think it was the business of the House to decide for the landlords and tenants of Ireland whether the Ulster custom was a good one or not. It had grown up, no doubt, under peculiar circumstances; but he did not entertain views so unfavourable to it as those of the right hon. member. Judging of the custom by his Irish experience, and looking at the Irish tenants at will who enjoy the protection of the custom on the one hand, and comparing them with the tenants at will who enjoy no protection, whether of law or custom, he was confident that the Ulster tenancies, guarded by custom, had proved more beneficial to landlords and tenants, and the community at large, than similar tenancies which enjoyed no such protection. Moreover, what the clause proposed to do was exactly what the people of Ulster most desired; and it did nothing to the incidence of the custom for that reason.

After some observations descriptive of the Ulster custom from Sir P. Heygate and criticisms of the clause by Mr. Dent,

Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that the custom was extremely dear to the tenantry of Ulster, who ought to be the best judges of what was for their own interest.

Mr. CORRANCE pronounced it a monstrous state of things that under the Ulster custom tenants should be found to come forward and pay as much as twenty, thirty, and even forty years' purchase of the freehold for a temporary occupation; in other words, that he should prefer the privilege of having a landlord to becoming the owner of the freehold. It could only be accounted for in the way he had once heard an Irishman explain the matter, that the tenant liked to have a landlord to shoot!

Mr. W. H. GREGORY assured the Committee that where the custom had been extended beyond the confines of Ulster it had brought with it the blessings of a contented population, improved cultivation, and a different state of relations between landlord and tenant.

Some further discussion followed, but eventually the amendment was rejected without a division. The next proposal submitted to the Committee was the amendment of Mr. Samuelson upon the same clause, to strike out the words limiting tenant right to Ulster, and to enact that "all usages" relating to the transmission of a holding of a tenant and payment of compensation to an outgoing tenant shall be legal customs. A smart discussion succeeded, the amendment being opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Ball, and Mr. Hardy. Upon a division, it was negatived by 325 to 42. Other amendments were then proceeded with.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord DUFFERIN having moved the second reading of this bill, The Duke of RICHMOND supported the motion, but urged that the measure ought to have been introduced at an earlier period, and attributed much of the present unhappy condition of Ireland to the injudicious speeches delivered by members of the Government and to their Irish policy.

Lord GRANVILLE was of opinion that Ministers had erred in attempting to govern Ireland by means of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Lord LURGAN regretted that the inauguration of a conciliatory policy should have been supplemented by fresh measures of repression.

Lord DERBY concurred with the Duke of Richmond in thinking that the bill ought to have been introduced at the commencement of the Session. Granting that it was almost unprecedented in stringency, it was not one whit too severe; and he suggested that a change in the jury laws, enabling two thirds of a jury to return a verdict, would be a decided improvement on the existing system.

Lord KIMBERLEY spoke in defence of the Ministerial policy, and, alluding to Lord Derby's suggestion, observed that if it were adopted it ought to be made general.

The Marquis of SALISBURY believed the bill would be useful only in dealing with Fenianism, and not greatly affect Ribbonism. What was wanted in the government of Ireland was a "firm policy."

Lord GRANVILLE replied that the provisions of the bill were directed as much against Ribbonism as Fenianism.

The second reading was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. OTWAY told Mr. Birley that no representations in the nature of remonstrances have been addressed to the French Government since they had instituted an inquiry into the operation of the Commercial Treaty, such inquiry being a matter entirely within the discretion of the French Government themselves; but that Government had been informed that her Majesty's Ministers were ready to provide the committee engaged in the inquiry with oral or written evidence, should they desire to have it. Our Ambassador at Paris had had the views of his Government communicated to him; but it was not expedient at present to state what were the instructions given him on the subject.

Mr. GLADSTONE regretted that he could not give Mr. Stacpoole an assurance that he would be able to introduce any measure in the current Session on the important subject of the Irish railways; nor could he hold out any hope to Sir L. Palk that the House would be asked to go into Committee on the Elementary Education Bill sooner than from the 15th to the 20th of May. To one or two points arising out of the recent debate on the second reading, however, he would give an answer next week.

OUR FOREIGN SQUADRONS.

Mr. RYLANDS, in bringing under the notice of the House the present distribution of our foreign squadrons, took occasion to explain that he did so not with the intention of blaming the present Admiralty, whom he rather complimented for having reduced the expenditure on this account, whilst maintaining the service in an increasingly efficient state. Still, after all the reductions which had been made in the Estimates, the expenditure of this year would be greatly in excess of what it was a few years ago. Reductions, he contended, however, might be carried still further on the West India, Pacific, and China stations, and more especially the West African. With these views, the hon. member moved a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the African squadron ought to be materially reduced at the earliest practicable date.

The motion was seconded by Mr. White, and opposed by Mr. Liddell, Colonel Sykes, Mr. J. Lowther, and Mr. Magniac.

Mr. BUXTON made a few observations respecting the services rendered by the African squadron in suppressing the slave trade, the horrors of which Mr. Lowther was of opinion had rather been aggravated than lessened by its operations.

Mr. CHILDERS resisted the motion, and contended that he had more than fulfilled the promises of reduction he had given last year; and stated that at the present moment the squadron on the West Coast of Africa had been reduced to two corvettes, five gun-vessels, and three stationary ships, a small paddle-wheel river-steamer, and one store-ship. This force had to guard a coast ranging 2000 miles from the Gambia; and if the motion were agreed to it would be tantamount to declaring that it was possible to look after that extensive line of coast with less. At the same time he admitted there was no squadron which the Admiralty were more anxious to reduce. He was willing to use every endeavour in his power to keep it down, and he thought he saw his way to a gradual further reduction. He hoped, therefore, the hon. gentleman would be content with this assurance, and not persevere with his motion.

Mr. RYLANDS intimated a ready compliance, and withdrew the motion.

CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of conventual and monastic institutions or societies in Great Britain, and into the terms upon which income, property, and estates belong to such institutions or societies, or to members thereof, are respectively received, held, or possessed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the motion. Attributing the increase of these establishments to the natural and inevitable development of the Roman Catholic religion in a tolerant country, he contended that there was not only no ground for alarm, but that this development was not of such a character as gave the shadow of a pretence for inquiry.

The motion was supported by Mr. T. Chambers; also by Mr. Aytoun, Mr. Holt, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Kinnaird; and upon a division it was carried, amidst tremendous cheering, by 131 to 129.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FELONY BILL.

Mr. C. FORSTER, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained that its object was to destroy a relic of the feudal system known as civil death, according to which the property of a person convicted of felony became forfeit to the Crown; and the bill would enable a person in

that position to hold his property and dispose of it as he might think proper. The hon. member observed that he had received communications from several gentlemen of the legal profession expressing approval of the mode in which he proposed to deal with this barbarous remnant of a barbarous age, which he hoped the House would help him to get rid of.

The HOME SECRETARY expressed the desire of the Government to offer every facility in their power to carry the measure into effect; but, as the subject was one of a complicated nature, and required deliberate and careful consideration, he recommended that the bill should be sent to a Select Committee.

To this suggestion Mr. FORSTER assented, and the bill was thereupon read the second time, and ordered for reference accordingly.

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. W. JOHNSTON, in moving the second reading of the bill to repeal the Irish Party Processions Act, contended that the existing law was partially administered, and had proved an entire failure as a means of securing the object of those who framed and proposed it. So far its only effect had been to irritate one political party and to impede the growth of good feeling between Protestants and Roman Catholics in the north of Ireland.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE remarked that an Orange demonstration in Down had often provoked a Green one in Cork. Hence the necessity which had arisen for the Party Processions Act, the continuance of which, however, he owned he was not prepared to defend. Under all circumstances, he was of opinion that it would be most advisable for the Government to introduce a bill dealing generally with party processions in Ireland, and such a measure he undertook to submit to the House at the earliest favourable opportunity.

MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. J. GRAY moved the second reading of the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which is to amend the Act of 1858 and subsequent statutes, so that persons requiring medical aid may have the means of distinguishing between qualified and unqualified practitioners.

The motion was seconded by Mr. GRAVES; but, at the instance of Mr. W. P. FORSTER, who intimated that Ministers were themselves engaged in preparing a measure on medical education, the debate was adjourned for a month.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee, with a few verbal amendments moved by Lord Dufferin.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. COGAN gave notice that on the motion of the hon. member for North Warwickshire for a Select Committee on monastic and conventual institutions, he would move that the order be read and discharged.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. WHITEHEAD asked the First Lord of the Treasury if the Government would be able at an early date to bring in a bill for taking the votes at Parliamentary elections by ballot.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he would take this opportunity of stating the views of the Government with respect to the progress of public business. The delay which had been caused by the passing through the House of the Peace Preservation Bill had disarranged the plans of the Government. There were, however, four measures which they felt it their duty to proceed with before they entered upon the other measures alluded to in the Queen's Speech. The first of the former bills was the Irish Land Bill, which he hoped the House would see every effort to press forward, in order that the House of Lords might have an early opportunity of discussing it. The next was the Education Bill, which the Government was most anxious should undergo no risk of being lost for want of time. The third measure was the bill for the Abolition of University Tests, and next in importance to that was the Ballot Bill, which the Government was desirous to introduce. There were other bills demanding their attention, but those mentioned were necessary to be first disposed of. He did not see how the business could be got through unless they had morning sittings before Easter, and he hoped the House would agree to a motion he intended to make to that effect. Even, however, if they had morning sittings, he was afraid they would not be able to get through the Land Bill before Easter, and he therefore suggested that, if such were the case, the measure should be divided, and that portion relating to the occupation of land should be passed first, so as to go to the Upper House before Easter.

Mr. DUNHAEL protested strongly against the introduction of the practice of having morning sittings at such an early period of the Session.

Lord ELPHINSTONE moved that the House on its rising should adjourn till a quarter before four o'clock on Friday.

After a desultory conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

On clause 1, Dr. BALL moved that, where a tenant had taken a holding within ten years, the Ulster custom should not apply. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would not fetter contracts. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. CORRANCE moved that, when the landlord had bought out the tenant on the Ulster right, he should not be subject to any other demand. Mr. HARDY said, if the clause was not altered, the landlord would be placed in an unfair position. Mr. C. FORTESCUE defended the clause. Mr. CORRANCE said, unless the matter was made perfectly clear, he must divide. The Committee divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 133 to 78. Mr. W. JOHNSTON moved an amendment to the effect that an Ulster-right tenant shall only be entitled to claim compensation under the subsequent provisions of the bill in the case of his foregoing all the rights and privileges enjoyed by him under this custom. Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that, on a reconsideration of this proposition, the Government would frame a provision that he believed would meet the view of those who were in favour of it. Dr. BALL suggested an addition, by which the holding, in respect to which the tenant shall elect to claim compensation instead of the Ulster right, shall not in future entitle the tenant to revert to the Ulster right. Mr. GLADSTONE having assented, the clause was amended accordingly. Mr. GLADSTONE next moved a proviso giving landlords in Ulster the option of granting a thirty-one years' lease, instead of the Ulster right, to their tenants. Mr. C. FORTESCUE having opposed the amendment on behalf of the Government, it was defeated on a division by a majority of 176 to 140. Clause 1, as amended, was ultimately agreed to.

Clause 2, which also had reference to the Ulster tenant right, was then proposed, and occupied the attention of the Committee for the remainder of the sitting, there being no less than sixteen amendments to it on the paper.

A DEPUTATION, representing the Financial Reform Union, on Tuesday waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to advocate the appropriation of a part of his surplus towards the repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar. The right hon. gentleman said it would afford him great pleasure if he could remit any of the duties alluded to, and when he introduced his Budget it would be seen that he had paid every attention to the arguments brought before him.

A STRIKE PREVENTED.—On Tuesday evening about 500 delegates met in the Mechanics' Institute, Bolton, to receive the voting-lists which had been sent out on the previous day, by which the spinners of Bolton were asked to decide whether there should be a strike for an advance of 5 per cent, equal to the last reduction in November. The result of the voting was:—For the strike, 274; against it, 536; majority against the strike, 262. Five hundred and forty votes were required before a strike could be entered upon.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening a boy named Rawcliffe, residing at a lodging-house in Byron-street, Blackburn, was accidentally killed by the explosion of a gun. The unfortunate lad was playing in the kitchen of the house with two of his cousins, when a quarrel arose between them. Rawcliffe, while reading a book had it torn from him, and, losing his temper, he threatened to get a stick and thrash the other boys. On looking round the apartment he found a gun, and, probably unaware that it was loaded, he levelled it at one of his companions and said, "I'll shoot you." The gun did not go off, and Rawcliffe acted as if he were sending home the charge, meanwhile looking down the barrel, when the gun exploded and killed Rawcliffe on the spot, his skull being entirely removed and his brains blown about in all directions.

A SINGULAR WEDDING.—On Monday morning a wedding of a novel description took place at St. Nicholas Church, Newbury. The bridegroom, whose name is James Farr, living in Back-street, had seen sixty-two summers, and was in such an infirm state of health that he had to be conveyed to church in a Bath chair, drawn by his intended wife, a buxom woman about forty years of age, named Bailey. The Bath chair was drawn into the church, as far as the font, when the bridegroom was assisted out of the chair, and with the help of the bride and sexton he managed to reach the chancel. The Rev. Charles Boyd performed the ceremony. At the conclusion of the service the bridegroom was again placed in the Bath chair, and drawn home by his wife, another woman pushing behind. Neither of the pair were able to sign the parish register.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.—A numerously-attended meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association was held at the Hanover-square Rooms last Saturday. Mrs. P. A. Taylor presided, and the first resolution, moved by Mr. J. S. Mill and seconded by Professor Cairnes, declared that the extension of the franchise to women would tend to promote amongst them a more cogent sense of their special duties as citizens and of their general responsibilities as concerned with the advancement of the highest moral interests of the community. Another resolution, proposed by Mrs. Fawcett and seconded by Lord Amberley, expressed the satisfaction of the gathering at the introduction into the House of Commons of a bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women. Amongst the other speakers were Mrs. Grote, Sir R. Anstruther, Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Auberon Herbert, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Sir C. Dilke, M.P., and Professor Hunter.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND COMPROMISE.

WHAT is the sphere of compromise? Among honest men and women, among those who have faith in moral realities and in moral progress, if men will only be true to such a faith, one might suppose there could only be one answer to the question. But in practice we find there are two—one of them a blunder and a shame. We may, without forsaking our duty to ourselves or to our fellow-citizens, compromise as much as we please in matters of convenience, profit, pleasure, or privilege. Anyone is at liberty to sacrifice his own interests at his own pleasure; and any civil society is free to resort, by a common understanding, to mutual compromise in these matters. But this kind of compromise is perpetually confounded with another—namely, compromise in matters of principle; and we are told at times, when some question of simple justice is afloat, that, since everybody must be prepared to give up something in the common interest, a minority cannot complain if, in the supposed interests of the majority, they are compelled to violate their consciences. Now, it is indeed true that no human law was ever found workable without the infliction of injustice upon somebody; but it is also true that as soon as ever a case of injustice is made out, it is held by all good men to constitute a ground for amending the law, sooner or later. It is equally true that for a majority to enact, knowingly and with its eyes open, something which aims, with the aid of penalties, to force a minority to violate their consciences, is a public infamy.

Yet this is what some of our contemporaries and a very large body of people in this country want to do in the Education question. And because Mr. Mill has just said—what is obvious, and they know it—that to compel one class of citizens to pay for giving to the children of another class religious instruction which they (the first class) believe in their consciences ought not to be given, is as much persecution as the massacre of the Vaudois, or of the Covenanters, of the Romanists under Elizabeth, or of the Protestants under Mary,—because he has said this, which, we repeat, is obvious, and cannot be denied by any honest man, the *Times* and some more of our contemporaries rebuke his "acerbity," and raise the cry of "compromise." Mr. Mill, it seems, is to be excused for his "bitterness" because, after Avignon, the March winds probably vex him; and the "tone" of the League is "deeply to be regretted." Other people will take different views. We rejoice at the tone of the League, and find nothing but the simple truth in Mr. Mill's "bitterness." And we warn the friends of the great principles of civil and religious liberty that an attempt is being made, under cover of this cry of "compromise," to get those principles shelved, and the principle of Church rates and Church establishments reaffirmed. If to pay for any kind or degree of religious teaching out of the rates differs in principle from paying a church rate, we should be glad to have the difference pointed out. But there is no final difference whatever; the analogy of principle is absolutely perfect, however the two things may differ in obnoxiousness.

In a journal which has always been conspicuous both for the variety of talent which it employs, and its intense love of "compromise," it has been urged, in reference to this very question, that the House of Commons has as much right to decide religious questions for the nation as questions of engineering or water supply. Incredible as it may appear, we were triumphantly asked why, if the House of Commons was allowed to be capable of knowing what was right in engineering matters, it should not be allowed equally to know what is right in religious matters? It is as ignominious to answer such trash as it is stupid or impudent to put it forward. In the first place, no two sane persons differ upon the elements or raw material of any engineering question. An inch is an inch on the broad gauge as well as on the narrow; a radius is a radius; a curve is a curve; and the engineers of the two most hostile railway companies in the world would perforce agree in measuring a gradient. In the second place, engineering questions and all the other matters instanced as parallel to religious difficulties by the journal referred to, are matters of human convenience, and no more. No man professes to regulate his life by plane or spherical trigonometry, or uses a sextant or a theodolite to discover or sanction his duty to his neighbour. In dealing with religious questions, all these conditions are directly reversed. In this sphere no two human beings are, ever were, or ever can be, sure that they are absolutely agreed. The questions raised are questions of mixed fact and opinion held in solution by one of the strongest feelings of our nature; and not only is partial agreement all that is possible, for we have in addition the widest and most passionate divergence. Again, we do profess to regulate our lives by religious truth, and it is from that sphere that we import our highest moral sanctions. To say, then, that in this sphere either State compulsion or

"compromise" is allowable upon any question of principle is a sheer outrage. It is a gross insult flung in the face of the moral sense of the nation. We do hope that the League will stand to their guns, and that the country will insist upon the principle—To Caesar the things that are Caesar's; to God the things that are God's. And we also hope that if the Education Bill should be passed—we do not much fear such a result, however—in a form which shall make any citizen liable to compulsory payment for religious instruction, there will be found persons who will refuse to pay the school rate as steadfastly as the Quakers used to refuse to pay church rates.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, on behalf of her Majesty, will hold a Levee, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, April 6. The Queen will hold a Drawing-room, at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, May 10.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES will preside on Monday next, at the society of Arts, over the Committee appointed, upon the request of her Majesty's Commissioner, to organise the Educational Division of the Annual International Exhibitions, commencing in 1871.

MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH has very much improved since his arrival at Brighton. He takes carriage exercise almost every day, and walks as much as he is able.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER was enthroned in his cathedral at the morning service last Saturday. On Sunday the Bishop preached in the cathedral after the morning service. There was a very large attendance.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SYRA AND TENOS left Folkestone for Boulogne, en route for his own diocese, by the tidal boat, on Wednesday morning.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN has arrived in France, and is staying at Fontenay, near Paris.

THE HOME OFFICE has issued an order to the metropolitan Coroners requiring details of all the cases of alleged death from starvation which may come officially under their notice.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will be supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and an influential body of stewards at the festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, on the 5th proximo, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

VISCOUNT DE MEAUX, son-in-law of the late Count de Montalembert, is said to be preparing a life of the latter, for which the materials are abundant, as the deceased was in the habit of noting down by day the events which occurred, with an account of his own labours, and even his conversations with remarkable personages.

GENERAL THE HON. CHARLES GREY, private secretary and joint keeper of the privy purse to her Majesty, has been seized with a dangerous illness, and remains in a hopeless condition. General Grey, who is sixty-six years of age, is heir presumptive to the title and estates of his brother, Earl Grey.

A MEMORIAL TO MR. GLADSTONE, urging him to take up the question of the ballot during the present Session, has, it is said, been already signed by upwards of one hundred members of the House of Commons, including one or two Conservatives.

A NEW CLUB, to be called the "Corinthian," is about to be established in the vicinity of Regent-street. The number of original members will be limited to 500.

MR. DANIEL HALL, stationmaster at Ferriby, near Hull, was killed, on Wednesday evening, while crossing the line at a moment when trains were passing each way. He did not see the down train, and ran against the engine, receiving injuries of which he died in about ten minutes.

LATHAUWERS, the Belgian footman who murdered his mistress, Madame Lombard, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, on Jan. 28, was this week tried found guilty, and sentenced to death.

DR. KINGLAKE AND MR. FENNELLY have been convicted, at Taunton Assizes, of bribing voters at Bridgwater. Sentence was delayed till next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY has unanimously passed a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

MR. CHARLES GREEN, the well-known aeronaut, expired suddenly last Saturday afternoon, at his residence, Tufnell Park. He was eighty-four years of age.

TWOPENCE must be paid in future on each newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight intended to be sent to Canada via the United States.

FREDERICK LEMAITRE, the eminent French actor, is said to have decided to definitively abandon the stage, and to devote his leisure hours to writing his memoirs.

THE THAMES SUBWAY, between Tower-hill and Tooley-street, which has been constructed at a cost of only £16,000, was opened for traffic on Thursday.

NEW YORK and vicinity were visited on Monday with a furious storm of wind and rain, which did great damage—many buildings being blown down and several persons killed or injured.

JAMES RUTTERFORD was found guilty, at Ipswich, last Saturday, of the murder of John Hight, a gamekeeper in the service of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and sentenced to death.

THE REV. PETER MACKENZIE, a Wesleyan preacher in the outskirts of Bishopwearmouth, was garroted by four men, on Monday night, in a by-lane in the outskirts of Bishopwearmouth. He was very badly treated, but escaped from his assailants with his watch and about £10.

THE SPANISH SCREW-STEAMER *Ambros* from Bayonne, with brandy and wine for Antwerp, burst her boiler at sea between Ushant and Plymouth, at 5 p.m. on Sunday. None of her crew were hurt. She was towed into Plymouth Sound by the steam-ship *Britannia*, from Cadiz for London.

THE DEATH OF THE REV. CHARLES NOURSE WODEHOUSE, late Canon of Norwich Cathedral and Rector of Lynn, is announced. The deceased gentleman, who was in his eightieth year, was the second son of the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, Prebendary of Norwich, brother of the first Baron Wodehouse. He married, in 1821, Lady Dulcibella Jane Hay, daughter of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll, by whom he had issue.

THE GIRLS in the employment of Messrs. Young, Strang, and Co. Glasgow, have struck work in consequence of the reduction of their wages, and have resolved not to resume operations until the recent reduction is abandoned. There are in all about 700 women who have quitted their employment.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT has just lowered the charges for telegrams in the empire. In future the charge for a telegram of twenty words is to be forty kreutzers (9d.) for a distance of forty-eight English miles, and sixty kreutzers (1s. 2d.) for greater distances.

MR. HARVEY LEWIS, M.P., on Tuesday addressed a meeting composed of the chairman and vice-chairmen of his district committees, with especial reference to the position which he formerly occupied on the boards of the Maresfield Land Company and the National Bank. A unanimous vote of continued confidence in Mr. Lewis was passed.

LADY LOPES, the mother of two members of the present House of Commons, the representatives of South Devon and Launceston respectively, died last Saturday morning, surviving only a few hours some dreadful injuries caused through her dress catching fire. Her Ladyship was about seventy years of age.

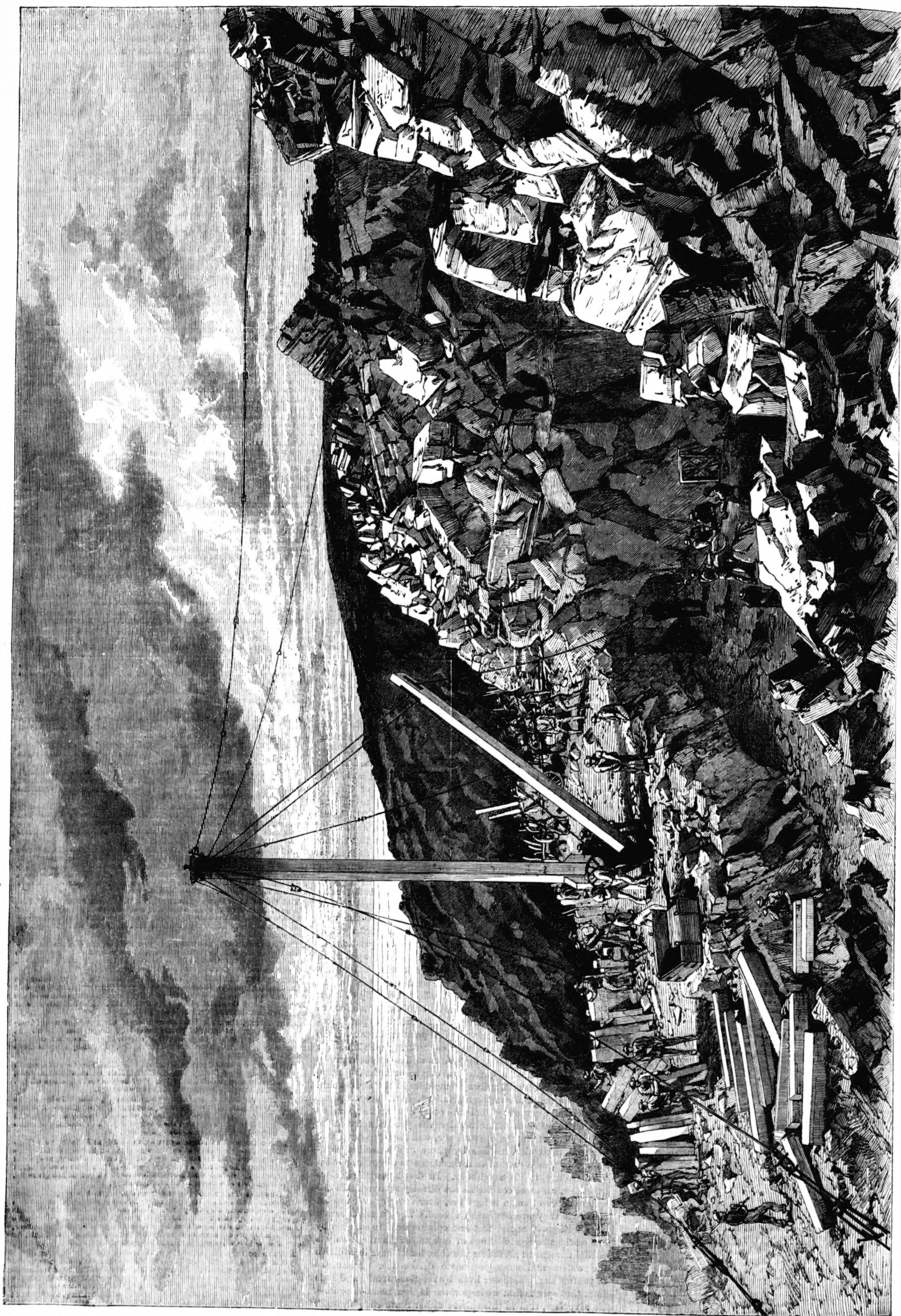
THE BODY OF MR. GEORGE BUXTON, who disappeared about a month ago from his lodgings, in the Vale of Health, Hampstead, was discovered, on Tuesday, in the pond at the back of the Suburban Hotel, where his hat was found floating on the morning he was first missed.

MR. JOSEPH PAYNE, for many years Deputy Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, died on Tuesday morning, after an illness of a few hours' duration. The learned gentleman, who was seventy-three years of age, had presided in his court on the previous day. The immediate cause of Mr. Payne's death was an attack of apoplexy.

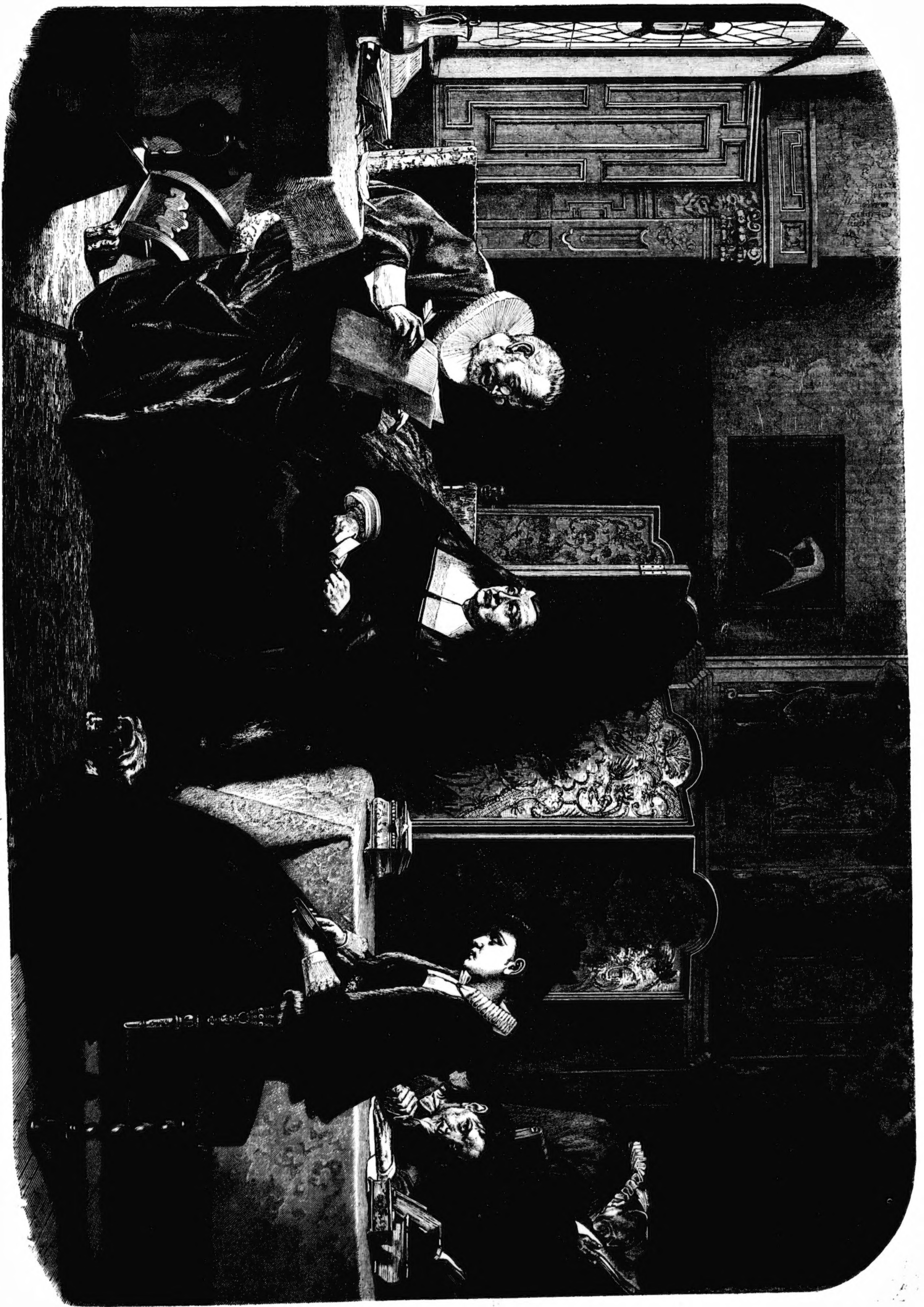
A MAN NAMED CRAWFORD, a caretaker on lands at Killallen near Clonmellan, in the county of Westmeath, was shot, on Sunday night, while sitting at the fire with his family. Several slugs entered his right eye and nose, and others lodged in his shoulder. Some slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was taking care of lands which a tenant had given up, and which no one else would be allowed to occupy.

M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, it will be remembered, took a prominent part in the disturbances which occurred in Paris during February, but, nevertheless, escaped arrest by the police. From letters published in the Paris papers, it now appears that he has found a refuge in London. M. Gustave Florens states in one letter that he is watched by the French police here, and that attempts are made to intercept his letters. The object of this, he intimates, is to involve him in a trumped-up plot.

A MASONIC DINNER was held, on Wednesday night, in support of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at Wood-green, of which this is the seventy-second anniversary. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in the chair, and there was a brilliant gathering in rank and talent of the "brethren of the mystic tie." His Royal Highness advocated the interests of the charity, and there was, in the course of the evening, a munificent contribution to its funds.



THE GRANITE QUARRIES AT LA MOYE, JERSEY.



"TAKING COUNSEL'S OPINION."—(PICTURE BY HENRI WILLIAM BOHR)

THE GRANITE QUARRIES OF "LA MOYE," JERSEY.

JERSEY is celebrated for its apples, pears, and butter; for the large size of its cabbages and the smallness of its cattle; the liveliness of its visitors; the badness of its tobacco; and the quantity and excellence of its stone.

In approaching the islands the first impression one receives is their stony character. Various sized and irregular masses of rock stand out against the sky in every direction, sharply jagged, and looking highly dangerous. Upon reaching Jersey the coast presents one mass of barren stone, of reddish colour, and exceedingly picturesque in form—the Corbière rocks being especially singular. Passing the Bays of St. Brelade and Portelet, you see stone in enormous quantities, and upon reaching St. Heliers the sea is completely dotted for upwards of three miles with sharply pointed blocks of granite and sienite. Elizabeth Castle, in the Bay of St. Aubin, seems as though it were cut out of the "living rock," being raised upon a huge reef of granite. The Castle of Mount Orgueille, at Grouville Bay, is also built of island granite. Fort Regent stands upon a natural foundation of rock. The greatest work upon the island is the new harbour (called now Victoria Pier), the western arm of which is nearly three quarters of a mile in length. It has a broad quay and a raised promenade; altogether a most important work. The whole of the granite required for these works has been procured from the island quarries, the greatest of which is at La Moye, between St. Brelade and the Corbière. It was from this quarry that a portion of the granite used in the construction of the Thames Embankment was brought. At the present time eighteen tons of faced granite is prepared daily for the Government works at St. Mary's Isle, Chatham. In some parts of Jersey the roads are formed by simply removing the thin layer of soil and laying bare the granite or sienite. The whole place is so exceedingly stony that Stratford or Middleton in comparison seem merely gritty.

"TAKING COUNSEL'S OPINION."

WE this week lay before our readers another of those pictures of the Düsseldorf school which are so remarkable for their intensity of character and admirable perfection of detail, as well as for their careful and finished handling. The artist, Herr Wilhelm Sohn, displays all these excellent qualities in this painting, and tells his story in a truly Hogarthian spirit; all the by-play of the characters on his canvas stage being so suggestive as to help us to the construction of a romance for ourselves out of the indication of a plot to be found in the scene before us. The wonderful life-like pose of the counsellor; the manner in which he holds the document, the paragraph or codicil in which he is explaining by some rather startling legal revelation; the sly, reflective reverie of the scrivener's young clerk; the more cunning listener, pretending to examine papers in a short-sighted manner, while the ear which holds his pen is open for whispered secrets; the demure, down-cast look of the fair client, whose serious brow and pursed lip betray too much interest in the "counsel's opinion" to make her devout, unworldly attitude quite sincere; the gleam of romantic notice in the face of the aforementioned clerk as he balances the contingencies affecting that attractive applicant for legal advice; the half-incredulous, half-defiant look of the older woman, who is evidently disposed to make the learned advocate himself responsible for any adverse decision;—every touch of the picture is full of suggestion, and its accessories of carved chimney-piece, screen, and dingy antique furniture, are rendered with a keen eye to that "keeping" which does so much to make a finished work. "Counsel's Opinion" is one of the finest examples of that school to which we have learned to look for the best associated display of modern art in Europe.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

To the reflective visitor who can secure a quiet hour or two in the least busy part of the day the new portrait gallery at South Kensington should offer remarkable attractions. Not that it contains all the remarkable portraits of old-world historical men and women which were included in the various collections that have been borrowed and exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, but that, gathered into one commodious space, whence they have been removed from Great George-street, Westminster, the pictures of this national exhibition stand a better chance of popular appreciation. It is true that the distance we have to go in order to become acquainted with them is a great disadvantage to any really popular point of view; but it may be long before they are consigned to the National Gallery, of which they should assuredly form an important section, and at South Kensington we at least have the advantage of light and space, in which they may be seen to greater profit.

And it is really a marvellously suggestive exhibition; one which fosters day dreams and brings us some way to a better acquaintance, a closer intimacy, with the poets, painters, statesmen, philosophers, with whose work we are already familiar. There is often something in the faces of these great folk which serve to interpret some part of that work, previously obscure or understood with difficulty; and, again, many of the countenances that are presented to us are in some degree familiar, and seem to look down upon us from the canvas as intimate acquaintances already known and appreciated, even though the originals may have departed this life a century ago. The exhibition itself includes presentments of the illustrious or the notorious from the fifteenth century to the present time; from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Queen Caroline; from Jewel and Latimer and John Fox to Isaac Watts and Professor Wilson; from Shenstone to Byron; from Samuel Pepys to Leigh Hunt.

Perhaps among the most interesting of the pictures besides those indicated are the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, in middle age (the work of an unknown painter); that of Archbishop Laud (supposed to have been painted by Stone, after Vandyck); that of John Stowe, the Puritan divine; and those of Wesley and Whitfield, the latter the original of the well-known print of the great Revivalist. Another group that should be studied together are the various Court portraits by Sir Peter Lely, and a miniature, by an unknown hand, of Charles II., as well as an unsigned portrait of "La Belle Hamilton," Countess of Grammont. Then there is Dr. Dodd, Tillotson, Paley, Whiston, and Warburton; and a fine group, all hanging together, of Sir W. Temple, Congreve (by Kneller), Steele, Thomson (by Paton), John Law, and Watts, the latter very finely executed in Kneller's best manner. Then the celebrated picture of Simon, Lord Lovat, by Hogarth; and Hogarth's portrait of himself, engaged in painting the Comic Muse, a plate of which, with some alterations made by the artist himself, was published in 1764, at the time of his death. It would be impossible, within our limits, to do more than notice thus briefly this most attractive exhibition; but, happily, it is national property, and our readers may themselves enjoy all the luxury of criticism, not only of art, but of personal appearance, by visiting a gallery where sentiment and history alike appeal to our interest.

A BRAVE MAN.—On Monday morning, the 21st ult., while the crew of her Majesty's ship Lord Warden were at sail-drill off the island of Malta, Charles Kelly, ordinary seaman, fell from the mizenmast cross-tree, and, striking the lower rigging, bounded overboard. Lieutenant C. Laprimandaye, on duty aboard the mizenmast, immediately jumped overboard, and soon reached the insensible and drowning man. He supported him until joined by William Norton, ordinary seaman, who followed the Lieutenant's example, and added his assistance in saving the life of Kelly. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and both the Lieutenant and seaman were much exhausted before the arrival of the boat. Kelly is now in a fair way of recovery. In June last Lieutenant Laprimandaye saved the life of James Keast, seaman, in a similar manner, for which he received the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

THE LOUNGER.

THE O'Donoghue long ago showed us that he did not sympathise with the extreme Irish party. On Thursday night last week he broke quite away from them, and in a most eloquent, graceful, and effective speech expressed his approbation of Gladstone's policy, even to the approval of the Government Peace Preservation Bill, with its press clauses. Of course this was gall and worm-wood to the Irish party, and, equally, of course, the sincerity of The O'Donoghue was impugned. "That was a noble speech of The O'Donoghue," I said to one of the malcontents. "Yes," was the cynical reply, "but you know what it means?" "No! what?" "Oh! it's all settled. He is to have a governorship, and Barry, the Attorney-General, is to come in for Tralee." Subsequently I heard that the *Irish Times* had announced that The O'Donoghue is to be Governor of Ceylon. So they wrap it up. It is curious, and indicates not a very high tone of morality in the House, that whenever a member with unusual zeal defends the Government, nobody believes in his sincerity. "Ha! he is going in for a place," is the common remark; "I wonder what they will give him." Sincerity in politics is laughed at; nobody dreams that there can be such a thing. A Liberal member who hates Bright, probably because the President of the Board of Trade has at some time or other found it necessary to "establish a raw" upon the said Liberal member, was heard to say, when Bright took office, "To be sure, I knew he was. The fellow has been working for that for years." Fancy that, Mr. Editor! But to return to The O'Donoghue. He might, perhaps, take something of the Government if it were offered him, and may expect it. If he does, I wish he may get something good. But it was not the hope of place that inspired that speech. Sincerity spoke in every line of it. But he will not have the governorship of Ceylon, depend upon it. This is one of the best things the Government has in its gift. The salary is £7000 a year. Colombo is a delightful residence; the present governor is Sir Hercules Robinson, and when his time shall expire the place will be given to some one with more family influence than The O'Donoghue possesses. Those correspondents of Irish papers have but little judgment, or are very unscrupulous. Anyhow, they are not to be trusted.

Be it known to all licensed dealers in beer and spirituous liquors that Mr. Bruce means on Tuesday, April 12, to bring in his long-promised Licensing Bill—that is, if the fates should be propitious. Mr. Bruce has had his notice to bring in this bill on the paper a long time, but never could find a fitting opportunity. Some say that he is not ready. The subject is of such magnitude, and ever grows larger and larger the closer he looks at it, and becomes more and more unmanageable, that he cannot get the bill in presentable shape. Nay, there are sceptics, not a few, who say that it will beat him, and that this Session we shall have no bill; and I should not be surprised if these prophecies were fulfilled. It is a tremendous business. The property invested in distilleries, breweries, public-houses, beer-shops, restaurants, &c., is uncountable; and if Mr. Bruce or anyone else were to propose to do anything which would be likely to depreciate this property, he would raise up a host of enemies formidable enough to daunt a far stronger, more courageous man than Mr. Bruce. Mr. Gladstone found the parsons very strong; and the landowners who now confront him with nearly 400 amendments to his bill might well appal the stoutest heart; but the liquor interest is more strongly entrenched than either Church or land.

And what about the time, most worthy Home Secretary? Will the House get quit of the Irish Land Bill before the end of May? Questionable, this. Then there is, behind that, Mr. Forster's Education Bill to be got "through Temple Bar;" and all the Supplies to be voted, except two votes, one for the Army and one for the Navy. Will the Education Bill be got into the Upper House before the end of June? Impossible, I think. Will it get there at all this year? Our knowing ones, when this question is asked, shake their heads ominously. At all events, were I a "wittler," I should not be kept awake at night by the fear that my intrenchments are about to be stormed. If Bruce should besiege them, he will, I think, certainly be obliged to raise the siege.

I have just received and read—"devoured" would, perhaps, be the more suitable word—the first number of Mr. Dickens's new serial, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and am hugely delighted therewith. It is thoroughly Dickensian, and shows that the author is still master of himself and of his art; nay, if one may judge by this first instalment, "Edwin Drood" promises to be one of Mr. Dickens's happiest efforts. The cast of the story, so far, is intensely dramatic; every chapter contains a perfect picture, and every picture is perfect of its kind. In the opening chapter we are introduced to a low, opium-smoking den near the London Docks; thence we are taken to the cathedral city of Cloisterham, which is most graphically described, and in which we make the acquaintance of a number of personages, every one of whom stands out before us distinct in his or her individuality. In the short space of thirty-two pages we have several finished portraits, with the originals of which we seem to become at once thoroughly familiar. The Dean, though he only figures in a couple of pages, has a distinct personality; the Rev. Mr. Crisparkle is a portrait; Sapsea, the auctioneer, and "the purest Jackass in Cloisterham," is a portrait; Stony Durdles, the statuery, is a portrait; the vicious imp "Deputy" is a portrait; and so is Miss Twinkleton, of the ladies' seminary at the "Nuns' House." Edwin Drood, John Jasper, and Rosa Bud are as yet only partially developed; but even of their characters we have a tolerable notion. Then there are some very neat touches of humour, as in the reference to a certain habit of "that sedate and clerical-looking bird, the rook;" in the way in which Minor Canon Crisparkle rebukes Tope the verger for speaking bad grammar before the Dean, "As who should say, 'You may offer bad grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy—not to the Dean,'" in the Dean's naive remark, "I find I am not disagreeably reminded of my dinner, by hearing my dinner-bell;" and in this, "If I hide my watch when I am drunk, I must be drunk again before I can remember where." As a specimen of how characters are hit off, take the aforesaid Rev. Crisparkle:—

Mr. Crisparkle, Minor Canon, fair and rosy, and perpetually pitching himself head foremost into all the deep running water in the surrounding country; Mr. Crisparkle, Minor Canon, early riser, musical, classical, cheerful, kind, good natured, social, contented, and boy-like; Mr. Crisparkle, Minor Canon and good man, lately "Coach" upon the chief Pagan high roads, but since promoted by a patron (grateful for a well-taught son) to his present Christian beat.

Then, who cannot realise for himself the cathedral city from this description:—

An ancient city, Cloisterham, and no meet dwelling-place for anyone with hankers after the noisy world. A monotonous, silent city, deriving an earthy flavour throughout from its cathedral crypt, and so abounding in vestiges of monastic graves, that the Cloisterham children grow small salad in the dust of abbots and abbesses, and make dirt-pies of nuns and friars; while every ploughman in its outlying fields renders to once puissant Lord Treasurers, Archbishops, Bishops, and such-like the attention which the Ogre in the story-book desired to render to his unbidden visitor, and grinds their bones to make his bread.

A drowsy city, Cloisterham, whose inhabitants seem to suppose, with an inconsistency more strange than rare, that all its changes lie behind it, and that there are no more to come. A queer moral to derive from antiquity, yet older than any traceable antiquity. So silent are the streets of Cloisterham (though prone to echo on the smallest provocation), that of a summer day the sun-blinds of its shops scarce dare to flap in the south wind; while the sun-browned tramps who pass along and stare, quicken their limp a little, that they may the sooner get beyond the confines of its oppressive respectability. This is a feat not difficult of achievement, seeing that the streets of Cloisterham city are little more than one narrow street by which you get into it and get out of it; the rest being mostly disappointing yards with pumps in them and no thoroughfare—exception made of the Cathedral-close, and a paved Quaker's settlement, in colour and general conformation very like a Quaker's bonnet, up in a shady corner.

In a word, a city of another and a bygone time is Cloisterham, with its hoarse cathedral bell, its hoarse rooks hovering about the cathedral tower, its hoarse and less distinct rooks in the stalls far beneath. Fragments of old wall, saints' chapel, chapter-house, convent, and monastery, have got incongruously or obstructively built into many

of its houses and gardens, much as kindred jumbled notions have become incorporated into many of its citizens' minds. All things in it are of the past. Even its single paybroker takes in no pleasure, nor has he for a long time; but offers vainly an unredeemed stock for sale, of which the costlier articles are dim and pale old watches apparently in a slow perspiration, tarnished sugar-tongs with ineffectual legs, and odd volumes of dismal books. The most abundant and the most agreeable evidences of progressing life in Cloisterham are the evidences of vegetable life in its many gardens; even its drooping and despondent little theatre has its poor strip of garden, receiving the foul fiend, when he ducks from its stage into the infernal regions, among scarlet beans or oyster-shells, according to the season of the year.

In fine, I am greatly mistaken if thousands of readers do not look out eagerly for the monthly appearance of "Edwin Drood." I for one shall certainly do so. I am sorry to add that I cannot compliment Mr. Fildes on the illustrations, which are not good.

Whether Mr. Dickens will increase his reputation by his "Mystery of Edwin Drood," or whether he will restore it to the level which it had reached at the time he wrote "David Copperfield," no one can at present say. The opening of the new story is what in old days would have been called by some people very romantic and exciting, with a good deal of the lurid in it, and by others simply powerful. Recently people have got to call this sort of thing "sensational." One thing is clear from the epitaph for his wife written by Mr. Sapsea, auctioneer—namely, that Mr. Dickens has not lost an atom of his peculiar genius for wonderfully suggestive caricature. Whether the spirit of caricature can be artistically reconciled with the other conditions under which Mr. Dickens has lately chosen to work in his stories, is another question—I humbly think not.

Hardwicke's shilling books of reference for 1870 have just appeared, and will be welcome to those who cannot afford to buy more expensive works. The series includes the "Shilling Peerage," "Shilling Baronage," "Shilling Knightage," and "Shilling House of Commons," and all contain much useful information condensed into small compass. "Vacher's Parliamentary Companion" has also been issued, and will likewise be found convenient for reference.

There is now being published, under the editorship of Mr. Alsager Hay Hill, LL.B., and in the form of four-page leaflets, a series of short poems on questions of the day, which, I think, are likely to be useful. The general title is, "Rhymes with Good Reason," and the poems are to be by a variety of hands. Those already issued are entitled respectively, "Peasants and Pheasants; or, Thoughts in the Shooting Season;" "The Saracen's Head; or, a Tilt at the Beerhouses;" "Out of Work, a Human Plea for Extended Emigration;" "The New Crusade, an Appeal for our Uneducated Poor;" "Patrick McCarthy, a New Rhyme on an Old Wrong;" and "Armageddon, a War Song of the Future." Each of these pieces displays considerable ability, and some contain very palpable hits; as, for instance, this from "Peasants and Pheasants," by the editor:—

| | |
|---|--|
| Why, the gold that is lavished on keepers, | And maybe the game-bird that's crowing |
| If but to good uses it came, | So lusty and proud in the morn, |
| Might solace a thousand poor weep- ers, | May lure certain gaol-birds here- after |
| And rescue as many from shame; | To trample by night in the corn. |

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

You have handed me, Mr. Editor, a letter from a publishing firm observing that one of their magazines has only been noticed in this column once in three months. It is a good magazine of the kind; but many of your contemporaries place such periodicals in the list of magazines "Received," and say no more about them. Except as to leading magazines, it is totally impossible to notice anything like every periodical which reaches me at the time of its receipt—unless, indeed, I proceeded upon the principle of saying month by month—"Jones's Magazine is capital; Brown's Magazine is an indifferent number; the *Piccadilly Magazine* contains an excellent article on 'The Marble Arch'; the *Wednesday Monitor* is a splendid number, and reflects the greatest credit upon its enterprising proprietor and ingenious editor." Of course this would be possible, and it would be easy upon such a plan to notice every magazine every month; but it would not be edifying to anybody but the publishers, and it would not do even them an atom of good. To your readers, and to you, and to me it would be simply nauseating; so I proceed upon the plan of noticing each magazine by picking out salient points and making them the subject of comment, which I endeavour to make readable. Sometimes one class of readers may be interested, while another may think the comment dull or useless; but I hope each gets his turn. One particular magazine published by this firm has lately contained some correspondence which I and a large number of its readers have turned away from with strong disgust. Before writing that one notice I hesitated a long while, wondering whether it might not be better to leave the periodical wholly unnoticed. However, having broken the ice unwillingly, I shall return to the subject, so the periodical in question may depend upon being again noticed.

For the first time I have received the *Family Friend*, which appears to have commenced a new series. It is by no means a bad periodical, containing as it does good woodcuts, pleasant nursery music, and well-written stories and anecdotes. It must be understood that it possesses in a considerable degree the flavour known as "Evangelical;" but it seems to be conducted with good taste, and to be, when not instructive or entertaining (which it usually is), at least inoffensive.

The same thing can hardly be as truly said of another newcomer, entitled the *Christian*. Here the flavour just referred to is intense and obtrusive, and the literary tone very low. What minister of religion was it who, when some decrier of "human learning" said, in his presence, "God does not need our knowledge," retorted, "And still less does he need our ignorance?" The retort concerns this periodical, at all events. I am not quite certain about Tom Paine, though I feel pretty sure he was a Deist, and not, as stated at page 8 of the *Christian*, an Atheist. But, as to Voltaire, every well-read person nowadays knows that he was a humane man, and, in his way, a worshipping believer in God. It is settled, in all charitable and cultivated circles, that much allowance must be made for the fact that Voltaire only saw Christianity in its most horribly rotten forms. At all events, Cowper knew that he was a Deist:—

Nor him, who, for the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church, and laughed his Word to scorn.

Campbell did not know whom Cowper meant, and Lord Byron set him right, in a note to "Don Juan," in some such words as these:—"The Calvinist meant Voltaire, who erected a temple at Ferney, with the inscription, 'Deo erexit Voltaire.'" The *Christian* affirms that "Drunkness is on the increase." This is quite untrue.

The *Million*, "a journal for everybody," is an odd fish. Mr. James Greenwood, in his story, is always Mr. James Greenwood—vivid, lifelike, shrewd, and nearly omniscient in his way; and some of the other matter is strong, though coarse. But the tone of the periodical is low, and it might be much better managed. If "the million" buy it, it does not say much for the million. Just look at a few of these woodcuts, some of them with real force and character in them, but all coarse. First, a workhouse dinner; then, "Sir Gilbert Montacute introduced to Dalliah;" then, "Dalliah" herself—a copy of a familiar photograph; then, a prizefighter (I suppose) ill in bed, with "boxng" pictures on the wall and a pipe in his hand; then, "The sight of Lucy upsets the burglar;" next, "Tobias, having throttled John Hart, leaps from the train into the river;" then, "Sir Gilbert Montacute is entrapped;" then, "Sir Gilbert Montacute is carried into the house on the river;" lastly, "Dominique is precipitated into the abyss." Nearly all the pictures are either "dash" or "sensational."

The *Club Magazine*—a little amateur venture—deserves a k

Literature.

The Caged Lion. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." With Illustrations. London: Macmillan and Co.

It has become a fashion of late with some literary critics to pool-pool the form of fiction known as "the historical romance," and to back up the sneer by a reference to the mannerisms of Mr. G. P. R. James: with about as much reason, perhaps, or as much real knowledge of the matter, as there is to justify the everlasting jibing of a certain school of cockney scribblers at Mr. M. F. Tupper; not one half of whom, we verily believe, have ever read twenty pages of Mr. Tupper's writing. Now, we confess to the weakness, unfashionable though it be, of a liking for the aforesaid "historical romance," particularly as it was written aforetime by Sir Walter Scott, and as it has been written in these days by Lord Lytton, Professor Kingsley, and the late Mr. J. G. Edgar (whose works in this as in other walks of literature were mainly designed for boys, but which were instructive for adults too, by reason of the accurate pictures of men and manners in bygone times which they present). Nay, we are even content to accept the historical romance as written by Mr. G. P. R. James (his mannerisms notwithstanding); and certainly (with some small corrections of fact) we are not inclined to reject it as written by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." We do not wish to disable other men's judgment, but to our fancy even the most faulty of recent historical romances (Mr. Whyte Melville's "Breakerspear," for instance) is infinitely preferable to the inane trash that constitutes nine-tenths of the novels of modern life with which the press teems, and by which the souls of critics are troubled. Our preferences in this matter being as stated, we need hardly say that we have read "The Caged Lion" with very considerable interest and pleasure. The period of the story is the reign of the fifth Harry—"him at Agincourt who shone;" and the subject, the captivity of James I. of Scotland—"the caged lion." Miss Yonge is an enthusiastic admirer of King Henry and of his brother, John of Bedford; but she knows, also, how to do justice to other historical characters, such as King James himself, the warrior, statesman, legislator, and poet, whose misfortune it was to be far in advance of his time, and much too good a ruler for the rude, savage, intractable nobles and people whom it was his ill-luck to be fated to govern—perhaps the most rude, savage, and intractable people then to be found in Europe, and whose character and habits had been made worse than they naturally would have been by the long captivity of their Sovereign and the weak and disorderly sway of the Regents, Robert and Murdoch of Albany. The chief part of the action of the story naturally takes place in England and France—that is, where the captive Prince was present in person; but in the earlier portions we have glimpses of the state of Scotland at the time, and the close is mainly occupied with the efforts of King James to render law supreme in his unhappy realm, and to realise his resolve to "make the key keep the castle and the bracken bush keep the cow." How those efforts ended in the tragical death of the Reformer-King, every tyro in history knows; but of the herculean nature of the task James undertook, few can have an adequate notion except, perhaps, through the medium of such a picture of manners as Miss Yonge has here sketched for us with a masterly hand. That she has given us such a picture, in its main features correct, is no small merit—a merit which we are sure will be frankly acknowledged by all who take the trouble to read her book, and we hope and trust they will be many. For our own part, we thank the authoress heartily for some very interesting and instructive reading, however inappropriate that last epithet may be, in some people's notions, when applied to historical romance. The small faults to which we have alluded are the uniformly spelling the name of the Scottish Royal family as "Stewart," which, although it may be a more close approximation to the root of the name, "Steward," has never been applied to the race since cognominal orthography became any way fixed, the French form of "Stuart" having been all too universally adopted. Two other faults which we have observed are probably mere slips of the pen; but still it is historically incorrect to call James the son of Robert II. (as Miss Yonge once does), and it is politically inaccurate to speak of the king of England as the Scottish monarch's "Royal master,"—at all events after the Battle of Bannockburn, whatever may have been their relations to each other previous to that event. On the whole, we can honestly recommend "The Caged Lion" to the attention of lovers of fiction, and we beg them not to be deterred from perusing it by sneers at the historical romance and G. P. R. James.

The Gaming-Table: Its Votaries and Victims in all Times and Countries, especially in England and in France. By ANDREW STEINMETZ. 2 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers.

In starting a provincial newspaper once the projector made certain of success. If every man, woman, and child in the neighbourhood took only one copy each the journal would pay expenses, and all over that would be profit! Going to the opposite extreme of this piece of absurdity, it might be said that if only one person in a hundred amongst the millions who love gambling more or less were to purchase "The Gaming-Table" Mr. Steinmetz and Messrs. Tinsley might at once retire with handsome fortunes. We say "gambling," because the word means so much more than "the gaming-table" means; and the author has taken the subject in its broadest light in making up two enormous volumes. Mr. Steinmetz's net is large, and all are fish that come within it. Thus, skittles, everybody knows, is played on a "frame" and not on a table; and such low vulgarity as tossing, odd man out, and Tommy Dodd, are generally practised on the palm of the hand, and can be even managed pleasantly, as Hogarth shows us, on a tombstone. These are all extras, which the author throws in, together with a goodly amount about horse-racing and anything else in any way connected with betting. And, as betting is about as common—in England, at least—as eating and drinking, no wonder that something like a thousand large pages are easily filled. The "table" itself could comprise only cards, dice, and roulette, such little family trifles as chess and dominoes not counting in the least; but Mr. Steinmetz fills up his book to the brim with amusing information on almost anything that bears the faintest resemblance to the actual subject. It is difficult to give a fairer idea of it than by saying that it is a book of anecdotes all through. Who could seriously review "Joe Miller's Jest Book; or, y^e Spirit of Englyshe Wit"? A difficult matter, truly; but quite a different thing to have only to read and enjoy. No amount of extract, either, would do any kind of justice to these volumes, although many passages a few pages long are sufficiently tempting, did not Irish land and Irish outrage already take up the necessary space. As a piece of book-making we are bound in conscience to say that Mr. Steinmetz has been far too profuse; and yet many readers will probably regard that as a virtue. He quotes at full length several well-known writers' descriptions of how to play roulette, and the other games almost peculiar to Homburg, Baden, and thereabouts. He has not attempted to sift the truth of the anecdotes, which might only have spoiled them; and he has not scrupled to give large extracts from novels by Disraeli and Ainsworth. And whenever an "occasional correspondent" for the newspapers has fallen in with the gaming-table on his autumnal tour, his contributions have been carefully cut out and laid by for the present occasion. Thus a most miscellaneous book is made up; but it is one which might be sought constantly with great pleasure. The original labours of Mr. Steinmetz are to a great extent connected with ancient gambling, including the forms of the vice in vogue with such races as the Hindoos, Medes, Persians, &c. The Ancient Briton, however, is not mentioned here—perhaps he possessed nothing worth playing for; and the latest game, bésique, finds no place. From all we have heard, the book is just as good without it.

Marvels of Architecture. Translated from the French of M. LEFFEVRE; to which is added A Chapter on English Architecture. By R. DONALD. London: Cassell and Co.

The most notable point about this capital book is that the Frenchman should have overlooked the fact of there being any architecture in England. Some months since, too, another Frenchman writing a history of Arms and Armour, passed England by altogether—as if there had been no arrows at Cressy or bayonets at Waterloo. With this one fault of omission, which, by-the-way, Mr. Donald does not supply with much brilliancy—the "Marvels of Architecture" gives a well-executed account of the subject in all ages and parts of the world. It may be guessed that the one volume does not err on the side of diffuseness. People will readily run over the list of contents in the mind's eye, and feel induced to get so excellent a summary for the younger members of their families. We need only add that it is crowded with illustrations, that it is all that could be wished for in its personal graces of type, &c.; and that Messrs. Cassell have never been known to make any book dear.

London Characters, and the Humorous Side of London Life. With upwards of Seventy Illustrations. London: STANLEY RIVERS and Co.

There is no saying where the writer of these amusing pages might not be disposed to take his London readers. As far as the present volume goes, the London streets of course come in for close and constant attention, but London contains many things besides streets. "Getting up a Pantomime" will be novel diversion for numbers of people; and all will enjoy "Sitting at a Play," because they have all done the same themselves. The Park is made to alternate with Billingsgate, whilst "Housekeeping in Belgravia" is in the company of "London Cab Stands." Perhaps the most successful of the papers is the series called "Scenes in Court," wherein everybody ever encountered down at Westminster or elsewhere is hit off very cleverly. The well-known signatures of Mr. Brunton and of "Bab" to the drawings will be frequently recognised, and they serve to remind us that much of the volume must have enjoyed a well deserved prosperity in a former state of existence in the pages of *London Society*.

Every Day Papers. By ANDREW HALLIDAY. Fourth Edition. London: Tinsley Brothers.

Mr. Halliday tells us, in his preface to this edition of his essays, that he was very proud when he first saw them in print; and well he might—and still may be, though he has since achieved a wider fame than such productions could bestow. All the papers in this volume are good, and some of them are excellent: as, for instance, "My Account with Her Majesty," which must be familiar to almost everybody, though some who read that capital description of the working of a capital institution—the Post Office savings bank—on its first appearance in *All the Year Round*, may not know that that essay and several popular dramas that have had successful "runs" at metropolitan theatres are from the same pen. Mr. Halliday has no occasion to blush for his earlier efforts, and that they have met with appreciation from the reading public is proved by the fact that this is the fourth edition of the work.

In reply to letters from several publishers, we beg to state that the books they have been kind enough to send us for review are under consideration—notice of several, indeed, are in type, and will appear as soon as opportunity offers. But, while Parliament is sitting, the pressure upon our space is considerable; and that fact, we hope, will hold us excused in the eyes of our friends if a longer time elapses ere their works are reviewed in our columns than is ordinarily the case.

CROYDON TOWNHALL was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning.

OVER-REGULATION PRICES.—The following are the names of the gentlemen whom the Secretary for War has appointed as Commissioners to inquire into the subject of over-regulation prices:—Sir George Grey (chairman), the Earl of Devon, General Peel, Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir James Scarlett, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. James; Mr. Whitbread, M.P.; Mr. Munz, M.P.; and General Steele.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The Royal Academicians have determined to institute practical scholarships for the benefit of the able students, to endow the posts for a limited period, and employ the holders, who will be required to compete for their honours, in decorative works of the higher and pictorial order on the walls of public buildings. The authorities at South Kensington have invited the Royal Academicians to use the walls of part of the new buildings of the museum for this purpose, and the invitation has been accepted.

ARCHITECTURAL ART.—The Institute of British Architects, in co-operation with the Architectural Association and Architectural Museum, is about to establish a School of Architectural Art, in which figure and ornamental drawing shall be taught to all students of architecture and the cognate arts who may desire to attend. The course is to include seven subjects, among which are modelling, colour decoration, and perspective and sciagraphy. The classes will meet, until some other place is determined on, at the Architectural Museum, Bowling-street, Westminster.

INSPECTION OF PASSENGER-VESSELS.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have memorialised the President of the Board of Trade with respect to the Merchant Shipping and Navigation Bill. They ask that a periodical inspection of all sailing-ships and steam-ships not carrying passengers, and unclassified at Lloyd's or by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, should be compulsory. They think that the Merchant Shipping Bill should contain provisions for the prevention of overloading, either by competent inspection, a fixed minimum load-line, or otherwise; and they submit that the bill should provide means for obtaining surveys by competent persons, judicially appointed, in all cases where any ship puts into any harbour or place in the United Kingdom or British colonies in distress, or in an alleged unseaworthy condition. As a means of increasing the supply of efficient sailors for the mercantile marine, the bill, they think, should contain provisions for the establishment and maintenance of training-ships for boys intended for sea.

SALMON-BREEDING AT ALNWICK.—In the Miller's Haugh, in the dairy-grounds at Alnwick, the Duke of Northumberland, three years ago, laid down forty troughs for breeding salmon, and about a year ago into each of these were deposited 1000 ova taken from salmon out of the river Tyne, in the extreme north of Scotland. About 62 per cent, according to the tests made by Mr. Harrison, the able superintendent of the troughs, proved fertile; and when the parr were let off, a day or two ago, it was calculated that no fewer than 15,000 young fish were let into the Aln. Some were only 2½ in. long, and the largest about 5 in., though it is thought some large ones had escaped into the river during the last month, as the screen upon the pond was removed four weeks ago. The average size was 4 in. A perpetual current of water is brought from the Moor Burn by means of pipes; but it is not expected that the ova this year will be so fertile—probably not more than 30 per cent—as a great quantity of mud has settled among the gravel in the troughs, from the frequent freshes caused by the great and sudden alteration of weather from frost and snow to thaw during the past winter.

CAPTAIN SHAW AND THE BOARD OF WORKS.—At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works—Sir John Thwaites in the chair—Mr. Saunders, the member for the City, moved a resolution to the effect that the salary of Captain Shaw, as chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, should be increased from £750 to £1000 per annum, by an immediate addition of £250, and a subsequent increase of £250 a year until the sum of £1000 was reached. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hall, who, with other members, urged the justice of the application upon the ground that the duties of the chief officer of the brigade had trebled since the force was transferred to the Board by the late London Fire-Engine Establishment. Then the force numbered only 130 men, thirty-eight engines, and seventeen stations; while at the present time there are 378 men, 114 engines, 102 fire-engines, and fifty-three stations, the entire organisation and supervision of which form part of the duties of Captain Shaw, which are by no means light, when it is remembered that the brigade is branched off in different parts of the metropolis, covering an area of something like four miles square. It was also urged that, in addition to these duties, Captain Shaw had to attend and direct the operations of his men at all fires of magnitude occurring within the metropolitan district, by which he endangered both life and limb, and for which he was entitled to an equivalent remuneration. Two amendments were moved with the view of delaying the question, but they were both lost by large majorities. Upon the original motion being put, a division was demanded, when 23 were declared in favour of, and 12 against, the resolution. As, however, it required a majority of two-thirds of the members present to carry it, the chairman declared the motion lost. Mr. Saunders then gave notice of his intention to bring the question before the board at some future time, when the members may be expected to agree that £1000 a year is not an exorbitant salary for the chief officer of the Fire Brigade of London.

world. The last number contains a paper on "Children," which might almost have been written by Mr. Sala, only it is a more serious essay than he would have written and much less artistic. The little woodcut of Anadyomene furnishes one more illustration in the senseless manner in which most people deal with the illustrated figure in pictures. The figure is perfectly chaste, and would have been much better without that impossible drapery, which appears to be of other good matter in this magazine. "The Palace of Clonone," by Ninon Kingsford; "The Organist's Daughter," by L. M. Fishburn; and "My Fiftieth Birthday," by A. L. J.

The *St. James's* has portraits and sketches of Lord Hatherley, Ignatius, Mr. Henley, and Dr. Vaughan; and all the thing is done with the striking fairness which I have praised before. But it is too bad to euphemise away Mr. Henley's "Square Western" humour. To say that that fine, good old humorist—one of the best-liked men in the House—ever "commanded Mr. Gladstone" labouring with the Irish Church Bill "to comply in an interesting condition" is a libel. Mr. Henley is too good of idiomatic and racy English to have said anything of the kind. He used a phrase which even the delicate Shelley did not disdain in writing of his wife to Leigh Hunt, when he had got, to his great joy, a new baby. The next number but one of *Macmillan* is to contain a new poem, of 800 lines, by George Eliot. A new novel by Mr. Disraeli, entitled "Lothair," is announced by Messrs. Longmans for publication on May 2.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I am hardly surprised that Mr. German Reed and Mr. Arthur Cecil were a little bit tired of "Cox and Box," and were anxious for a change. But "Beggars my Neighbour; or, Blind Man's Bouffe" (happiest of all Mr. Burnand's happy thoughts) will tone down some of the laughter which has been heard of late at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION. I suppose most of us know something about Offenbach's "Les Deux Aveugles." We have seen Mr. Levasseur play in it; we have shaken hands with it again in many a London drawing-room and at certain pleasant suppers, now, alas! at an end. Mr. George du Maurier and Mr. Harold Power have enabled us to renew a pleasant acquaintance with the two blind beggars. Of course, Mr. German Reed and Mr. Arthur Cecil are funny, and have elaborated the little business they have got. Naturally, Mr. Burnand's libretto is brimming over with those wild animal spirits which he never knows how to restrain, by which tomfoolery is dignified with the great name of fun; and of necessity Mr. Offenbach's tuneful music, which we all know by heart, brightens up this tiny eccentricity. But there are opportunities for more music and more fun; and, after the delightful absurdities of "Cox and Box," I am bound to say that the English version of "Les Deux Aveugles" falls rather flat. The entertainment written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and musically illustrated by Mr. Fred Clay is still in the height of its popularity. A purer or more dainty trifle has not been given us at the little gallery for a very long time. Miss Fanny Holland is a rare addition to the company.

The week before Easter, which in the old-fashioned days was a closed period for theatres, has been greedily seized on this year for benefit and amateur performances. At the GALLERY I hear of an amateur performance for a well-known charity in which a new play, called "The King's Pleasure," written by Mr. Alfred Thompson, will be produced. It is an adaptation of a French piece called "Gringoire." In the same week Mr. John Clayton (who, I am sorry to say, has been shelved at the Gaiety) takes his benefit, and plays Modus in "The Hunchback," and takes his old character in the second act of "Dreams."

Mr. H. J. Montague has left the PRINCE OF WALES's, and his place has been taken by Mr. Coghlan. Mr. Montague also takes a benefit, and intends to play Romeo.

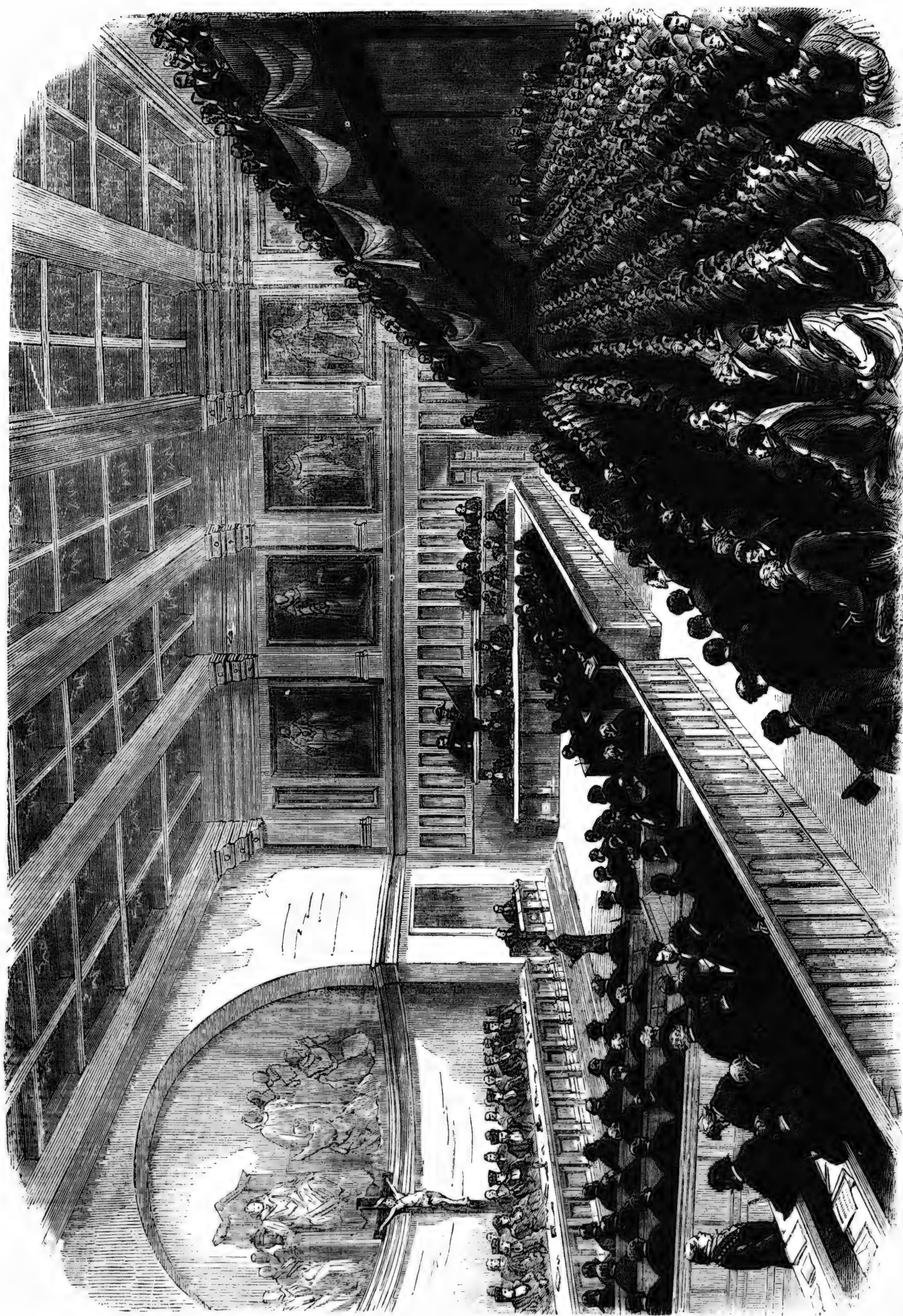
On Wednesday there was to have been an important change in the LYCEUM programme. Mr. F. Charles was announced to take the place of M. Hervé in the operetta of "Chilpéric," and the versatile musician was to have played in French in "Le Compositeur Toqué." Owing to the omission of the accent on the final "e" of the last word great mistakes have been made. I met a man who gravely thought that Toque was the name of the composer in question. But this is not the case. The word "toqué" will probably not be found in its present sense in any French dictionary. It is slang French, and very modern slang French. A woman smitten with anyone—or, as we say, "sweet" upon anyone—is said to be "toqué de quelqu'un;" so I suppose "Le Compositeur Toqué" is, so to speak, "The Cracked Composer." I will guarantee, however, that the word has nothing in common with Mr. Greenwood's "skilly," and the name of the new play must not be called "Mr. Toke the Composer." Anyhow, the illness of Mr. Charles prevented the production of the new piece, and a new farce, called "Sampson's Wedding," by Mr. G. F. Rowe, of the Olympic, was the only change in the programme. Mr. Rowe is a true disciple of Mr. Maddison Morton, and appears to have caught from him the infection of his eccentric dialogue, and an appreciation of rough and bustling fun. The principal part in the farce is played by Mr. Charles Wilmot, from New Zealand; but I should like to see him again before I can truly say what I think he can do. The Lyceum is well provided with pretty ladies, and Miss L. Wilson, who appears to be (vide the shop windows), not to speak punningly, "a card," appeared in the small character of a bride, in such a gorgeous costume of white satin and furbelows, that it is a pity someone does not write this lady a play in which she can take out the dress to advantage. When Easter comes and "Chilpéric" is over, we are to have "Petit Faust," with all the latest naughtiness, from Paris.

A performance of more than usual attraction and talent will take place on Monday, April 4, at the Holborn Theatre Royal, for the benefit of three young children who are perfectly destitute by the death of their mother, from consumption, and the unnatural desertion of their father. Several of our most eminent artists have given their services for the occasion, and the public will do well to aid them in their generous endeavours by not only witnessing a performance that bids fair to prove highly attractive, but also giving these poor children a substantial helping hand.

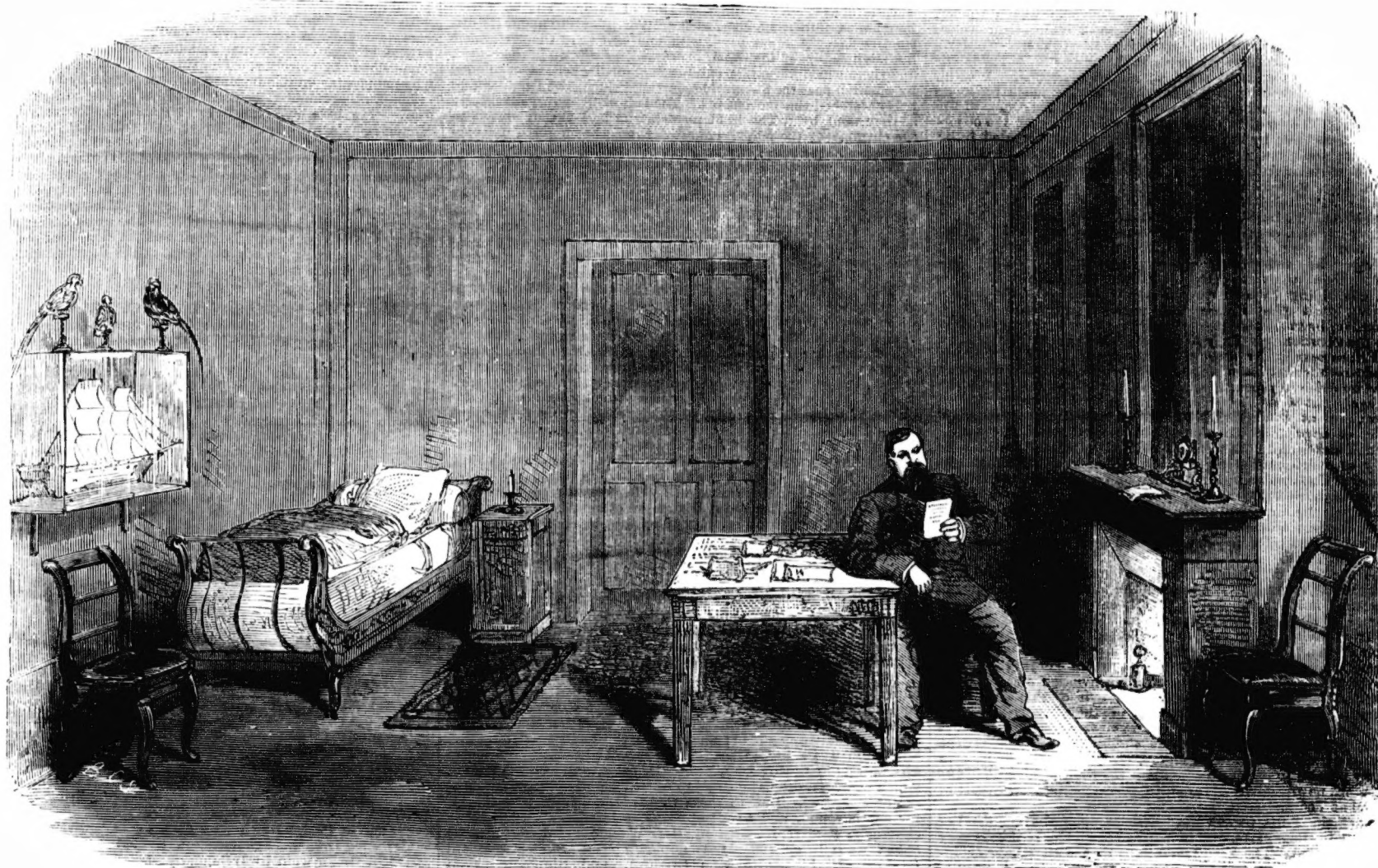
THE PROPOSED JUDICIAL REFORMS.—In delivering the annual address at the anniversary meeting of the Juridical Society, on Wednesday night, Lord Westbury referred to the Government measure now before Parliament for the fusion of law and equity. He regretted that, while recognising the principle, the Cabinet proposed to give effect to it by machinery which was most imperfect, amounting to little more than a change of name. His Lordship suggested the establishment of a system of legal education which should comprehend the whole province of justice; otherwise it would be impossible for our future Judges to be perfectly capable of presiding over tribunals which were at once courts of law and equity.

THE REVENUE.—When the national balance sheet was made up, on Saturday last, the financial year had five days longer to run. At that time £54,195,865 had been received as revenue, or £678,865 in excess of Mr. Lowe's Budget Estimate for the twelve months. The payments had amounted to £56,208,834, or nearly eight millions sterling below the receipts, and more than two millions short of the expenditure as calculated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The revenue from the Excise is £749,000 in excess of Mr. Lowe's anticipations; stamps, £293,000; and income tax, £501,000. On the other hand, customs are yet £301,000 short; taxes, £79,000; Post-Office, £380,000; and miscellaneous, £120,000.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday the Select Committee of the House of Commons, after a protracted investigation, gave their decision in favour of the bill projected by the Metropolitan District Railway Company for continuing their line from Broad-street to the Mansion House, and adding a station there on a plot of unoccupied ground at the south-east end of the new Queen Victoria-street. The Corporation, by special resolution passed in the Council of Common Council and Sewers, offered a strong opposition to the bill, on the ground principally that it would interfere with the completion of the "inner circle" line of railway which the company had engaged to form. The station is to be erected by the company, and approved by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The bill of the Metropolitan Board for abandoning the extension of Tower-hill has also received the sanction of the Common Council. The line is, however, to be carried on to Aldgate.



TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE AT TOURS: THE HIGH COURT IN SESSION.



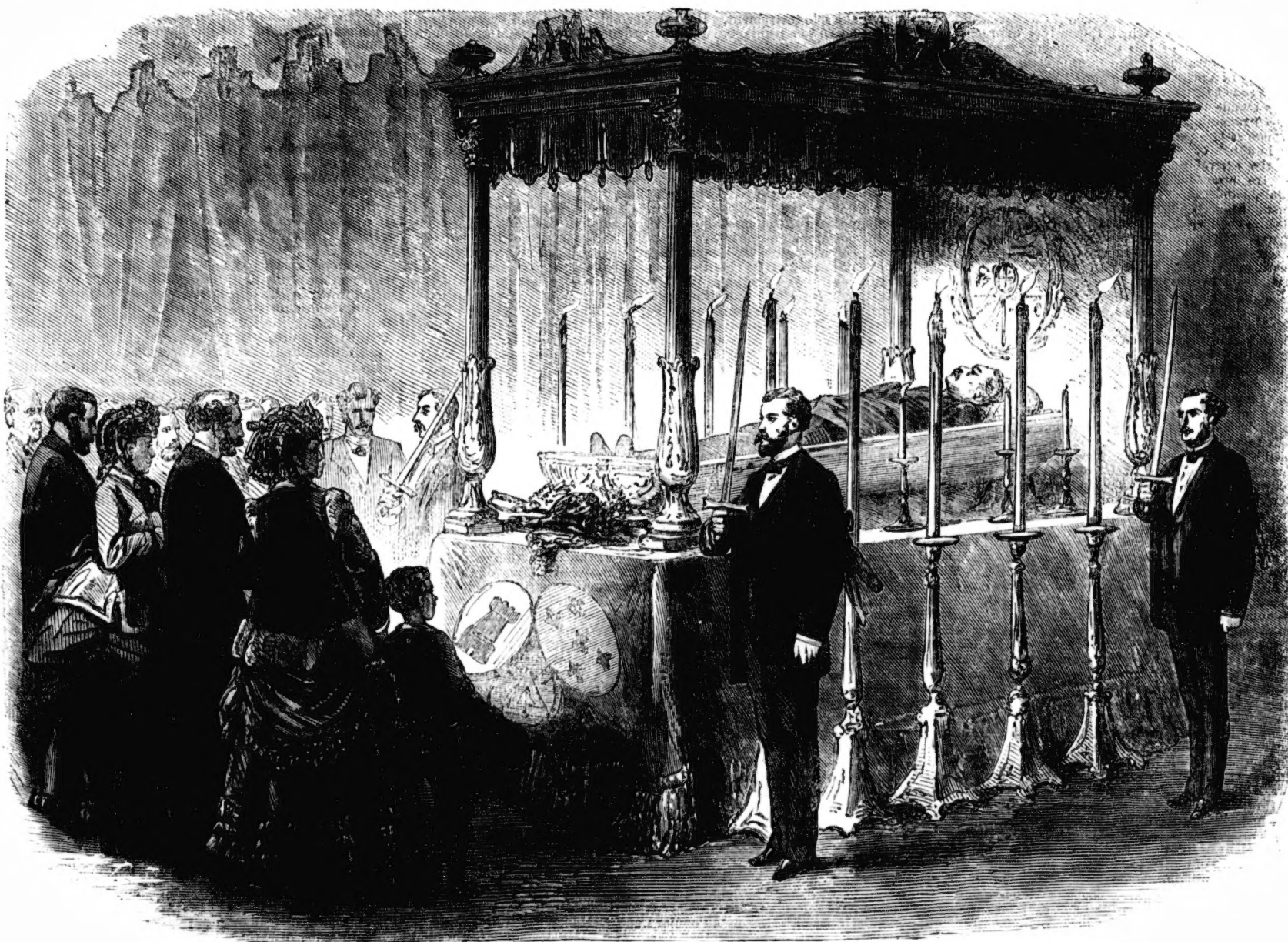
THE CHAMBER IN WHICH PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE WAS IMPRISONED AT TOURS.

TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

At high noon on Sunday, M. Glandaz and his colleagues opened the last sitting of the High Court. The "Angelus" was pealing from the church steeples, but then the religion of France is accommodating, and permits work to be done in cases of great necessity, such as seldom happen. And this, assuredly, was an affair of phenomenal necessity, and it was good that we should have done with it as soon as possible. As M. Glandaz entered the court he laid a roll of paper on his desk, took his seat, and was

about to commence to read, when the prisoner started to his feet, and in his jerking way, biting the words as he spoke, proceeded to make his final appeal to the jury. "Messieurs," he said, "I have been made the butt of calumny by the faction of that ignoble *Marseillaise*. They have accused me of a murder in America. I never (accenting the negation with his hand) suffered fine or imprisonment for any offence in America. My cousin, who to-day is Emperor of the French, was present at the act they refer to. Neither of us suffered any penalty. You may form an opinion of the other calum-

nies they have scattered from this. Pretence is made that a verdict of the street—the only kind of verdict *Maitre Lourier* seems to recognise—was given against me by those 200,000 people that went to the funeral. Messieurs, the nine tenths of those there went from simple curiosity. Do not believe in this pretended verdict. The population of Paris has too much good sense to permit itself to be led astray on the point. In what I have related of the affair I have spoken the truth, and nothing but the truth. Messieurs, I expect you will show you believe me by your



THE REMAINS OF DON HENRY DE BOURBON LYING IN STATE AT MADRID.—SEE PAGE 212.

verdict." As he dropped back into his seat there was a murmur, apparently, of applause from sundry benches, and M. Cervoni, the Garibaldian, who had sworn De Fonvielle was a robber, clapped his hands. The gendarmes frowned under their cocked hats, and the President called on the assembly to preserve order.

There was quietness once more in the hall as M. Glandaz unfolded his notes and prepared to read his résumé. A calm, unbiased epitome of facts it was, totally leaving aside the mass of irrelevant matter that had been introduced in the course of the pleadings. They had two totally different versions of the occurrence before them by those who had actually participated in it; but he warned them not to yield too much credibility to either, as both were interested parties, and consequently open to suspicion. They might form their own appreciations, however, of the faith to be attached to the man who had rushed out from the house at Auteuil bare-headed, agitated, with dishevelled hair, a revolver in hand, crying out, "A l'assassin, à l'assassin!" That man had sworn vengeance on the tomb of Victor Noir; therefore he was less witness than enemy. The President then went rapidly over the arguments at each side, concluding by adhering to the view of the Procureur-Général, that the Prince had received provocation. In conclusion, he made the customary appeal to the jury to do their duty conscientiously. They had to consider six questions—1, had the Prince been guilty of the voluntary homicide of Victor Noir; 2, had this homicide been aggravated by an attempt at *meurtre*; 3, had he received provocation. The three others related to the offence against M. de Fonvielle. The jury retired at twenty minutes to two, and at five minutes to three returned and delivered a verdict of acquittal. The Court then resolved itself into a civil tribunal, and decreed the payment of 25,000*fr.* (£1000) to the Noir family as compensation for the loss of their relative. Prince Pierre was also condemned in payment of costs, which are said to amount to above £4000 more.

The Emperor Napoleon—with the object, probably, of allaying the excitement amongst the working classes at the complete acquittal of Prince Pierre—has intimated his desire that his cousin should quit Paris.

The acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte by the High Court of Justice, at Tours, has not caused the slightest disturbance in Paris; but it has, nevertheless, greatly surprised the public. A sentence of six months' or a year's imprisonment was expected. The Irreconcilables are said to be pleased with the result, as it affords them a fresh handle for opposition. From uncontradicted statements in the Paris papers it appears that the jury at Tours were equally divided, eighteen being for conviction and eighteen for acquittal. The prisoner had the benefit of this balance of opinion. The subsequent judgment of the jury condemning Prince Bonaparte to £1000 damages and costs is said to be in conformity with French precedents in similar cases. One of the principal actors in the Auteuil drama, M. Ulric de Fonvielle, who recently refused to become a candidate for the vacant seat in the Rhone, has now resolved to stand, in consequence of the result of the trial at Tours.

Most of the Paris papers have articles upon the acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and in many of them the verdict is very roughly handled. The *Temps* maintains that with whatever indulgence the Prince may be judged, it is certain that in an outburst of temper he killed Victor Noir. M. de Fonvielle, for yielding to a similar outburst, which had, however, no other result than that of causing a disturbance in court, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. It would be difficult, the *Temps* thinks, not to compare these two facts—the acquittal of the Prince for homicide, and the condemnation of M. de Fonvielle for a few hasty words. M. Paul de Cassagnac writes in very different terms of the verdict. He says, in the *Pays*, that the High Court of Justice has covered itself with glory, by being courageous enough to act towards a Bonaparte as it would have acted towards the humblest private individual.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE LONDON MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit, on Wednesday, to the London Middle-Class School, Cowper-street, Finsbury. Their Royal Highnesses had themselves expressed a desire to behold the working of this great scheme for promoting a sound middle-class education in the metropolis. The inspection was accordingly of a private nature, and the everyday school arrangements were not interfered with in any way, beyond the disposition of a few stands of flowers and shrubs to lend additional ornament to the entrance-hall. The secret had, notwithstanding, leaked out amongst the people of the neighbourhood, and from two to three hundred of them congregated in the narrow street to cheer the arrival and departure of the Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by General Sir W. Knollys, Major Teesdale, and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor. Dean Stanley, Lady Augusta Stanley, Mr. Goschen, M.P.; Sir W. Tite, and a few others connected with the Council of the Corporation, joined the party. The visitors were received by the Rev. W. Rogers, the hon. secretary, through whose exertions chiefly the institution was founded, and the Rev. W. Jowitt, head master of the school. The first visit was to the dining-hall, where a large number of boys had been mustered to give the Prince and Princess a vocal welcome. A couple of pieces were prettily sung, and then the tour of the building commenced. One of the earliest halts was at the kitchen, which was in more than one sense in apple-pie order, and delightfully fragrant with good things fresh from the oven. It was explained that, although the establishment is not a boarding-school, it has been found necessary to provide dinners for a large proportion of the pupils; and a question from one of the company elicited the further information that a dinner which ought to satisfy the hungriest and daintiest school-boy is furnished at a cost of sixpence per head. The chef seemed immensely proud of his bright apparatus, and of the notice which the Princess took of it. After this truly English introduction to the school, the modus operandi of teaching came under review. Several class-rooms were entered. In each the boys were at their work, and the perfect unconsciousness of the presence of strangers which some of them assumed almost amounted to a high order of acting. Sufficient was done before the visitors to show the paramount advantages which such a school offers to a commercial community. Even the Lord Mayor, had he been present, must have expressed his entire satisfaction at the excellent specimens of handwriting displayed on the walls. The numerous corridors and the walls of the sixteen class-rooms were covered with maps, pictures, and diagrams, which may be said to be an education of themselves; no better indication could be afforded of the eminently practical nature of the curriculum. Further proofs of this were forthcoming in the work proceeding within. In one room geography, with just such an application as would best connect it with commercial pursuits, was the subject; in a second, geometrical drawing was being taught, through that ancient but incomparable medium, objects; in a third apartment—a lecture theatre, fitted up for experiments in natural philosophy—some illustrations were conducted in electricity and magnetism; in a fourth the scholars were bending over their copy-books, while more advanced students stood at their easels, plodding through a piece of architectural drawing; a fifth was devoted to the mysteries of figures. Here the answers of the adepts in mental arithmetic were astonishing; and, at the suggestion of the President of the Poor-Law Board, an explanation of the how and wherefore of one of the toughest propositions was demanded. A sharp little urchin, about a yard and a half high, darted out his hand, in the customary schoolboy fashion, and, without a sign of hesitancy, proved that his cleverness was something more than "cram." The admirable construction of the building and the elaborate teaching appliances were not forgotten as the party passed along, and the visitors generally expressed a gratification at what they saw stronger than was due on the point of compliment merely. As a closing scene, the entire school assembled in the spacious

playground, where the schoolmasters surrendered their authority to the drill-sergeant, whose labours appear to have been quite as successful as those of a different kind of tutor. The boys were marshalled into companies, each section parading under its distinctive flag. A brass band, with one or two of the performers but slightly bigger than their instruments, drew up in the centre, and there was a very fair exhibition of drill exercise, concluded by a march past the steps whereon the Prince and Princess and party watched the movements. The lads saluted very effectively as they went by. The head master, who had throughout been the cicerone of the party, suggested three cheers for the Royal visitors, and the plaudits were given with the vigour which nearly a thousand buoyant spirits would naturally put forth. Of their own accord they gave additional and special cheers for the Princess. A pleasant bow from the Prince and a bright smile from her Royal Highness were their reward. A visit which lasted but a few minutes over an hour could only admit of an inspection of the most prominent pursuits. Everything, however, pointed to thoroughness of teaching, and a cheerful appreciation by the pupils. It was not hard to perceive that the system which refuses to acknowledge bare instruction as the one thing needful, even in a commercial education, had already bestowed upon the boys an aspect of thought and discipline seldom seen in public schools. The claims of a school where the sons of such men as clerks and shopmen may be educated in English, reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, geography, French, drawing, physical science, music, physiology, bookkeeping, and botany, are self-evident; and in the case of this particular school—the first of its kind—success of the most marked description testifies to the readiness with which the claims have been admitted by those most intimately concerned in its operations. The school is full, and the list of applications very long. It is hoped that what the Prince and Princess saw will win the direct patronage of her Majesty and her Royal Highness to the middle-class school for girls which is to be established on the model of the Cowper-street institution.

MUSIC.

THE Royal Italian Opera opened its doors to a large audience on Tuesday, and began the season with a performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." We are spared the necessity of discussing an opera so well known; and therefore pass at once to notice the claims of Mlle. Sessi, who made her debut as Donizetti's heroine. Mlle. Sessi, of whom the audience had been led, by report, to expect much, made a decided success. She has a good voice, of considerable strength and sweetness, well under control, and capable of much expression. Her singing in all Lucia's principal airs was loudly applauded; and, in the third act, something like a triumph was achieved. As an actress Mlle. Sessi falls short. She wants the bearing of a dramatic artist, and also the feeling which enables a dramatic artist to become identified with the character sustained. But to these things Mlle. Sessi may attain, for she is young, and to all appearance intelligent. The other characters were represented by Herr Wachtel (Edgar), whose "Fra poco" elicited loud applause; by Signor Capponi (Raymond), Signor Marino (Arturo), and Signor Graziani (Enrico). Signor Vianesi was the conductor, and under his able guidance all went well.

Mr. Henry Leslie gave a capital concert on Thursday week, and was supported by a large audience of those who prefer to hear good music which has become familiar. On this occasion Mr. Leslie had nothing to do with novelty, unless J. S. Bach's motet, "I wrestle and pray," can be so called. The old composition, with its ingenious devices and scholastic form, was accompanied by Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Judge me, O God;" and the contrast thus afforded could not fail to be striking. Which is the better church music we do not pretend to say; but we have a very decided opinion as to which makes the greater impression. The psalm was magnificently delivered, and encoored with the enthusiasm it never fails to excite. The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's fifth symphony, the overture to "Zauberflöte," and Mendelssohn's concerto for violin, in which Herr Joachim played the solo instrument. Both the symphony and the overture were heard to advantage. It is superfluous to say that Herr Joachim played in the concerto after a fashion quite unapproachable.

On Friday week, after a long and careful preparation, the Sacred Harmonic Society performed Beethoven's grand mass in D. It is needless to say that the task was most formidable, especially with so large a number of executants; the necessary precision being, under such circumstances, very difficult of attainment. On the other hand, Sir Michael Costa is a conductor specially gifted not only for the command of multitudes, but for making the best and most economical use of their energies. Hence a performance which showed as many difficulties overcome as could reasonably be expected. No one, we are confident, anticipated anything like perfection. As we recently had occasion to point out, the music is of such a character—so involved, so unvoiced, and, as far as each part by itself is concerned, apparently so purposeless—to say nothing of its strain upon ordinary vocal powers—that no choir, after no matter what preparation, could achieve it satisfactorily. But there were instances in which a sublime effect was produced, and these went far to repay the labour expended on the whole work. The solo singers were Mlle. Enequist, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Patey—all of whom were satisfactory, as was M. Sainton in the violin solo of the "Benedictus." At the society's next concert Handel's "Solomon" will be performed, with additional accompaniments by Sir Michael Costa. We shall welcome this revival of a grand oratorio.

The programme of the last Crystal Palace concert opened with Beethoven's first overture to "Fidelio," a work seldom heard in comparison with its three companions. Much injustice arises from this neglect, because the overture is really an excellent thing, and full of the power to charm with which Beethoven knew so well how to invest his compositions. But the neglect itself is natural, for reasons obvious enough to every amateur who knows the great "Leonora" and the No. 4. The symphony was Herr Ferdinand Hiller's, in E minor, entitled "Spring is Coming." Only once previously heard in London, this symphony had all the attraction of novelty, and, we are glad to say, it fulfilled the expectations of those who expected much. Its general purport may be easily imagined from the title, which purport is faithfully carried out through four charming movements. In the first we trace conflict between winter and spring; in the second, the gentle transition from one season to the other; in the third, the peaceful beauty of renovated nature; and, in the fourth, universal rejoicing that better times have come. Illustrating these ideas, Herr Hiller has employed themes of striking beauty and skill of the highest order. Always suggestive and picturesque, his music enlists, and keeps hold of, attention, as only music written by a master can. The performance was generally excellent; and the symphony made an effect calculated to raise its composer's reputation to something like his deserts. Herr Franz Ries, a young German violinist, made his debut at this concert, and played an adagio and rondo from a concerto composed by himself. We are sorry for our inability to say much in favour either of the music or its execution. The one was indifferent, and the other by no means remarkable. That so many third and fourth rate Germans come to England and secure places above those occupied by far superior native talent, is a matter beyond our power to explain. Madame Rudersdorf obtained another great success in Randegger's "Medea;" and the excellent voice of Madame Patey was heard to advantage in Beethoven's "In questa tomba."

At last Monday's Popular Concert Madame Schumann was the pianist. She first took part, with MM. Joachim, Straus, and Piatelli, in the quartet in E flat (op. 47), which best represents her late husband's genius as a composer of chamber music. Of course, every lover of Schumann heard the work with delight. As her

solo Madame Schumann played Beethoven's thirty-first in a style too well known for description here. The same may be said of a popular serenade trio was given by desire; and the concert ended with Spohr's double quartet for strings—a composition in which his talent appears great beyond cavil. The whole work belongs to the highest class of music; and, alone, would carry Spohr's name down to posterity. The singer was Miss Annie Simlar, who made a favourable impression in two songs by Schubert.

The Philharmonic Concert of Wednesday can be lightly passed over. Mozart's symphony in D and Beethoven's No. 8; Mendelssohn's overture, "Ray Blas" (encored); and G. A. Macfarren's "Chevy-Chase," were admirably played by the capital orchestra Mr. Cusins conducts with so much ability, that the works are more or less familiar, and need not be described. Herr Joachim was the solo instrumentalist, and played his own violin concerto, in the Hungarian style—a composition full of interest, and bristling with difficulties. The great fiddler's execution was throughout marvellous, and at the close hearty applause brought him back to the platform. Miss Poyntz and Madame Osborne Williams were the vocalists.

THE WICKLOW PEERAGE CLAIM.

THE following is a summary of the facts of this remarkable case, which is now awaiting the decision of the Committee for Privileges:—

William, fourth Earl of Wicklow, died on March 22, 1869, without leaving any living male issue. His next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, who had died in the late Earl's lifetime, had had three sons by his first marriage, all of whom were dead. By his second marriage he had had a son, Charles Francis Howard, one of the claimants to the Earldom in the present suit. The other claimant is an infant calling himself William George Howard, and alleged to be the issue of a marriage between William George Howard, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard by his first marriage, and a certain Miss Ellen Richardson. The fact of Mr. and Mrs. Howard's first marriage is not questioned by the other claimant; it was the infant's birth which was disputed by him, in consequence of the following circumstances connected with it:—

In June, 1863, four months after the above-mentioned marriage of Mr. W. G. Howard, who was a person of dissipated habits and embarrassed circumstances, the couple went to lodge with a Mr. Bloor, an outdoor officer in the Customs, at 27, Burton-street, Eaton-square. After three weeks, however, they left Burton-street, and did not return till the latter end of the year, when Mr. Howard, being unable to obtain lodgings at Mr. Bloor's, took apartments for his wife at No. 32 in the same street. He himself did not occupy the lodgings, nor was he even in the habit of visiting his wife there, but was accustomed to meet her, by Mr. Bloor's permission, in a room at No. 27. Later, Mrs. Howard returned to lodge at Mr. Bloor's, where she occupied the whole of the upper part of the house, the lower being in the occupation of a friend of the Howards, of the name of De Bordenave. Mr. Howard, from the time of Mrs. Howard's return to Burton-street, at the latter end of 1863, never lived with his wife, but remained, it was said, hiding from his creditors, in Ireland. In April or May, 1864, Mr. Bloor went to Ireland, at Mrs. Howard's request, and had an interview with Mr. Howard, who asked him if he would permit Mrs. Howard to be confined at his house; and Mr. Bloor consented to make the necessary arrangements. On May 16, 1864, Mrs. Howard, whose confinement was not then immediately expected, expressed her intention of leaving London for a time, and accordingly left the house in a cab, with one large box, to go to the railway station. In a very short time she returned, saying that she felt very ill, and went to bed. On Mr. Bloor's returning home from business, Mrs. Bloor at once dispatched him for Dr. Wilkins, a medical man whom Mrs. Howard specially requested might be sent for, though he was not the usual attendant of the house, and lived at some distance. Bloor left the house at about eight or half-past nine; but, on his return at half-past nine, he heard from Mrs. Bloor that the child was born, and Mrs. Howard would not therefore require the attendance of Dr. Wilkins. Some weeks after, however, according to the statement of the Bloors, Dr. Wilkins did see and prescribe for the child. His evidence on the subject could not be obtained, as he died before the case came on. Mrs. Bloor, who attended Mrs. Howard during her confinement; Miss Rosa Day, sister of Mrs. Bloor, who assisted her in that attendance; Miss Jane Richardson, sister of Mrs. Howard, and Mr. De Bordenave, their fellow-lodger, were all alleged to have seen the child on several occasions during the next few months, but with these exceptions it was admitted that its birth had been kept a profound secret from everyone. The evidence of all these witnesses, with the exception of that of Mr. De Bordenave, was obtained and agreed in all material particulars. Mrs. Bloor, who deposed to having witnessed the birth of the child, was, in particular, subjected to the most severe cross-examination, but adhered to the main to her original story. Their Lordships expressed a desire to examine Mr. De Bordenave, but he had disappeared and could not be found.

The case for the counter-claimant, Mr. Charles Howard, rested partly on the negative testimony afforded by the secrecy and suspicion in which his opponent's case was involved, and partly on affirmative evidence produced upon his own side. The evidence of a dressmaker of the name of Godden, who measured Mrs. Howard for a dress about the period of her alleged confinement, was adduced, and was to the effect that no traces of her condition were then visible. Dr. Baker Brown and another medical man deposed to having attended professionally a person whom they swore to as Mrs. Howard, and to having found circumstances negating the story of the confinement. Louisa Jones, a servant, who waited in the house in Burton-street shortly after the birth of the infant, had never seen or heard of its existence.

On Aug. 4, 1869, the Solicitor-General summed up his case, and Sir John Karslake replied upon the whole evidence. He relied upon the evidence which we have summarised above; dwelt upon the connection now shown to exist between Mrs. Howard and Mr. De Bordenave, and declared that the case for the infant was the result of a conspiracy, of which Mr. De Bordenave was the prime agent, and in which the other witnesses were induced, from motives of self-interest, to become accomplices. The proceedings were then closed for the Session, on the understanding that they might be reopened by either party on the production of fresh evidence.

On Feb. 25, 1870, Mrs. Howard produced evidence to show that she was at Longney, in Staffordshire, during the whole of that period of the month of August, 1864, to which the evidence of Dr. Baker Brown and the other medical witness related.

On Tuesday, March 1, this extraordinary case took a new and completely unexpected turn. Sir R. Palmer informed the Committee that he was now in a position to prove that in the month of August, 1864, Mrs. Howard and another lady visited a work-house in Liverpool, and there procured a recently-born child from its mother, one Mary Best, a pauper then lying-in in the work-house hospital. He had obtained the attendance of Mrs. Higginson, the head nurse, and of two of the under-nurses, Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. O'Hara, two of whom (the third being in doubt) could swear to Mrs. Howard's identity. The Solicitor-General requested an adjournment, in order to meet the new case thus presented. Their Lordships, however, expressed a wish to cross-examine Mrs. Howard at once; but she had suddenly disappeared from the House of Lords, and search after her, at her lodgings and elsewhere proved ineffectual. The case was then adjourned. At the next sitting, a week afterwards, Mrs. Howard appeared before the Committee, but refused to be sworn, contending that the fresh witnesses who had been produced against her should be examined first. Persisting in her refusal, she was committed to the custody of Black Rod for contempt of court, and the new witnesses were examined. They consisted of the three nurses above mentioned—Mrs. Higgin-

son, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. O'Hara—and of Mary Best, the mother of the child alleged to have been procured by Mrs. Howard. They all, with the exception of one of the nurses, who was doubtful, swore positively to Mrs. Howard's identity. Towards the close of the sitting fresh evidence in rebuttal of these witnesses was announced, and a clerk of Mrs. Howard's solicitors stated that he had received a telegram from Boulogne to the effect that information had been obtained as to the real purchasers of Mary Best's child. Mrs. Howard was then recalled, and ordered to pay certain fees for her discharge from custody. On non-payment, she was recommitted, but afterwards discharged. At the next sitting the Solicitor-General effected a fresh surprise by the announcement that the former clue supplied by the Boulogne information had been abandoned, but that they were prepared with evidence completely proving the falsity of Mary Best's story. The case was then adjourned for some days to procure the attendance of Mary Best. On the resumption of the proceedings Mary Best was subjected to a severe cross-examination at the hands of the Solicitor-General, in the course of which she admitted that she had left the workhouse with a baby, which she passed off as her own. It was given her, she alleged, while in the workhouse, but she did not know the name either of the mother or of the person who brought it to her. She paid all the expenses of the child, and when she returned to her father in Yorkshire she took the child with her, and there exhibited it to her family as her child. She paid for its burial after it died; she had never received any money for its expenses from any one. A quantity of evidence of the friends and relatives of Mary Best was produced in confirmation of these facts. The nurses were recalled, and denied all knowledge of the second child now introduced into Mary Best's story. Not only did they not know that any other child had been brought to her, but they affirmed that it was impossible such a thing could have taken place without their knowledge. Mrs. Higginson, the head nurse, was sharply cross-examined as to the circumstances under which she identified Mrs. Howard.

In addition to the evidence to discredit Mary Best, Mrs. Howard also produced a number of witnesses who swore to facts establishing an alibi in her favour on the days upon which the child was said to have been purchased in the Liverpool workhouse. Upon this new evidence Sir R. Palmer was heard on behalf of the counter-claimant, Mr. Charles Howard, and the Solicitor-General replied. Their Lordships' judgment, which was delivered on Thursday, was adverse to Mrs. Howard's claim.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

On Monday Mr. Wheelhouse, the Sheriff's assessor, and a jury, sat at Leeds, to assess the damages in an action brought by Miss Emma Hely, of 61, Manchester-road, Bradford, the daughter of a cabinetmaker, against Mr. Samuel Dixon, the son of the proprietor of the Ashley Mills, Saltair, Shipley, for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant had suffered judgment to go by default. The damages were laid at £2500. Mr. Waddy was for the plaintiff; Mr. Mellor for the defendant. The plaintiff was first introduced to the defendant on April 19, 1867. There had been a party at Sal aire, the plaintiff being present; and in the evening the defendant took the plaintiff to the railway station, and then accompanied her home to Bradford. They met occasionally for twelve months; but in the summer of 1868 the defendant went with the plaintiff and some friends to Keighley. In the course of the journey he asked her if she was engaged, and, on her answering in the negative, he asked her if she had any objection to his paying his attentions to her. She said she had not known him sufficiently. A short time after he put the same question to her again, and told her that if she would not have him he would put an end to the pair of them. She urged him not to be precipitate; but he always behaved to her most kindly, and protested that his intentions were of the most honourable kind. He gave her an engaged ring and other presents, and a warm correspondence took place. On Dec. 30 he went to the house of the plaintiff's father and proposed marriage to her parents. He was accepted, and on Dec. 31 he wrote:—"My dear little pet, your father has given his consent like a gentleman, and now I can really call you my own Emma. No one must grumble at you now but myself, as I am your future master; and if I have to grumble it will be with a kiss. I must now conclude with half a dozen for you.—I remain, your husband, S. Dixon." On New-Year's Day he said he would be married in two months. About that time he showed her a house where he said he would live, and which he said was his own property. On Jan. 7 he wrote saying he did not feel well, and he had had that morning to play the deuce with the spinners, for he had caught them playing in lumps, but "he would shift some of them if they were not wary." He added—"Emma, no one can speak the love I bear to you, and I hope you will cherish the same to make us both happy, and I should feel heart-broken if there should be a parting. Brandy and billiards would be my wife then." Feb. 10 was fixed for the wedding, but the defendant failed to keep his engagement. The plaintiff's counsel said false charges were made against her, but the defendant's principal reason given for breaking off the alliance was that he preferred a bachelor's life to the cares and responsibilities of wedlock. Evidence having been given that the defendant's father was a man of property, Mr. Waddy urged that the defendant would never have written that he had been playing the deuce with the spinners if he had not been a partner in Ashley Mill. He said it was as cruel as it was unfounded to say that the plaintiff had been of loose character. He (Mr. Waddy) denied such aspersions, but who could deny that there was £30,000 in the family? He concluded by asking the jury to give substantial damages, because of a young life blighted, bright hopes betrayed, and the wedding wreath dashed ruthlessly from an innocent brow. Mr. Mellor having addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, the learned assessor summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £750.

POLICE.

BULL-FIGHTERS IN TROUBLE.—At Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, Don Pablo Mesa (aged sixty-four), Francisco Feira (fifty), Manoel Luniga (thirty), Miguel Bayar (thirty), Manuel Gimenez (thirty), Juan Fucile (twenty-five), and Antonio Boignes (forty), all described as matadores, were brought up in the custody of Mr. Superintendent Green and Inspector Rutt, of the N division, on a warrant which had been obtained by Mr. Colam, the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with unlawfully and cruelly beating, ill-treating, and torturing four bullocks, on the 26th and 28th ult., contrary to the statute, &c. Mr. Harris appeared for the prosecution. Marquis Townshend occupied a seat on the bench. Mr. Losada, jeweller, of Regent-street, consented to interpret. Mr. Harris, having opened the case, called Mr. John Colam, who said he was secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In consequence of a public advertisement that there was to be a grand exhibition of the baiting and fighting of bulls, after the Spanish fashion, he, on Saturday last, went there, and paid 12s. for the admission of himself and three others. When he got in he saw the whole of the defendants there. There was an arena surrounded by boards, about 5 ft. 6 in. high and about 1 foot or 18 in. from the ground. On the inside was a step, which was used by the defendants for vaulting over to avoid the rushes of the bulls. Immediately behind that was a passage covered with tan, on which the vaulters alighted. Inside the arena the ground was covered with sawdust. The hall was lit with gas, and there was a pit, gallery, and boxes. He should say there were about 1000 persons present in the hall. The arena was in the form of an oval, at the ends of which were doors leading to passages, and these led to lairs in which the animals were kept. A trumpet was sounded, the doors leading to the passages were opened, and a poor-looking animal came in with a canter. In his opinion the place was fitted up for a bull-fight, and it was a large dog and cock fights. All the defendants came forward with scarlet and parti-coloured cloaks, and put them on the sides of the arena, and then they appeared in spangles and tights, and bowed to the audience. A sort of procession was next formed, and then Don Pablo Mesa left, he evidently being the conductor and director of the proceedings. As he had before said, at the sound of the trumpet an animal called a bull (a laugh) came in a sort of canter. It was about the size of a bull-calf. He had seen calves at two years old much larger. The animal was then apparently in an exhausted state, and appeared alarmed at being in such a place, and the lights seemed to frighten it. Don Pablo Mesa remained outside the ring, and five of the other defendants goaded the animal with their cloaks, which they held up in a menacing manner. The defendant Bayar was the picador. The picador was placed in the inner portion of a sham horse, and he carried a pole about 8 ft. or 10 ft. long. He charged and struck the bull three or four times on the head and sides, certainly much too hard to be considered play. The bull shrunk back and seemed to be afraid. The other defendants surrounded the animal with coloured cloaks, which they threw before the bull to arouse its anger, and to divert its attention if it should make a charge at any one of the defendants. The effect of all this was a general warming up of the animal to anger. The most notable thing was the wistful look of the animal to see if it could escape by the door at which it entered. It was a prolonged piece of cruelty. Several rosettes were placed on the shoulders of one animal with the hands. That animal was in the arena and subjected to the cruelty he had described for exactly eleven minutes, and during the whole of that time the defendants did all they could to excite it to anger. It several times endeavoured to climb the palisade, and one of the animals actually did jump over it and turned a complete somersault. In his opinion the treatment was not humane, and was more barbarous than were many acts of violence which in this country were considered acts of torturing an animal. At the conclusion of the performance the animal was more weak than at the commencement, and the anxiety it evinced showed that it was in great distress. After an interval of a few minutes another bull was brought in, and that bull was more cruelly treated than the first, the spears, which were about 2 ft. long, and had sharp-pointed steel probes inserted in them about 1 in. in length, were thrown into its shoulders, and there they lodged. Those darts lodged and kept in the animal, notwithstanding that it did all it could to dislodge them. The defendants were remanded on bail.

A STRIKE AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—On Tuesday, at the Southwark Police Court, Mrs. Ellen Pitt, lessee of the Surrey Theatre, was summoned before Mr. Partridge, by a number of the scenshifters, for wages due to them on the abrupt closing of the theatre. Henry Smith, one of the complainants, said that on Friday night, March 11, they were not paid their weekly wages, and promises were made to them for Saturday. They were paid for that evening, and on Monday evening went to work again, when they set the first scene, and demanded three weeks' wages at the conclusion of the first act, or they should leave the theatre. They could not get their money, consequently they left the theatre, which was closed directly the audience could be got out. They had since been to Mrs. Pitt, and asked for their wages; but she refused to pay them. The manager, on behalf of Mrs. Pitt, attended, and regretted to say she was unable to appear to answer the complaints, on account of some important business elsewhere, or she would be able to explain the whole of the circumstances and the injury inflicted on her by the complainants. It was arranged to carry on the theatre for some days, dividing the receipts among the whole company. The complainants knew that, and struck, thereby putting an end to the performance, and he was compelled to return the money to the audience. Mr. Partridge observed that it looked a great deal like a strike; and he had no doubt they had done Mrs. Pitt a great deal of injury by leaving her employment so suddenly. He thought the lady had great cause to complain

about them under the circumstances. He, however, should not give any decision at present, but adjourn the summons for a fortnight.

GAMBLING ON SUNDAYS.—At Marlborough-street, on Monday, Owen Sullivan, a costermonger, living in Church-street, St. Giles's, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with gambling in Broad-street, Golden-square. From the evidence of the police, it appeared that the prisoner is in the habit of going to Broad-street every Sunday with a basket of oranges and inducing boys, some of them not more than eight years of age, to toss with him, and there have been great complaints made respecting him both by the inhabitants of the place and the parents of the children. Mr. Tyrwhitt said it was such fellows as the prisoner who trained up boys to gambling and to their ruin. He fined him 40s. or a month. Four boys were charged with Sunday gambling and fined 5s. each. At Marylebone the magistrate had before him some cases of a similar character. Six lads were charged with gambling with halfpence on Sunday afternoon. For some time past complaints have been made of this nuisance on Sunday afternoon, and of the bad language accompanying it. Two policemen were sent out on Sunday in plain clothes, and apprehended the prisoners in Maldon-road, Haverstock-road, and Ferdinand-street. Mr. D'Eyncourt inquired if any of the persons who complained were in attendance. A policeman said they were afraid to come for fear of getting their windows broken. Mr. D'Eyncourt sentenced one of the lads, who had previously been in custody, to five days' hard labour; and the others, with one exception, to three days' hard labour.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—At Guildhall, on Wednesday, George Moore, who described himself as a clerk, without any fixed residence, was charged on remand, before Alderman Stone, with obtaining goods on false pretences. On March 1 the prisoner went to Mr. Payne, of 200, Gray's-inn-road, musical instrument maker, and said he wished to make his wife a present of a piano. He looked at some, and then asked for one of Mr. Payne's business cards, stating that his wife should come and select one. As soon as he got the card he went to Mr. G. Potts, at 10, Bartlett's-buildings, who is an importer of musical boxes, and representing himself as Mr. Payne, induced Mr. Potts to let him have a musical box worth 11gs. on approbation. As soon as he got it he pawned it for £3 in the name of John Moore. On the 18th inst. he went to Mr. Benjamin Williams, a music publisher, of Paternoster-row, and, presenting a business card of Mr. Strohmenger and Sons, piano-forte makers and music-sellers, of 169 and 205, Goswell-road, said he was one of Mr. Strohmenger's sons, and wanted a parcel of his music for export. He selected about a hundred pieces, the selling price of which was £15 13s. 6d., and took them away and sold them in the Strand for 15s. The next day he called again, and said that the music suited very well, and he wanted some more. Mr. Recks, the assistant, asked him if he was going to pay for that which he had, and he replied in the negative. Mr. Recks, having ascertained in the interim that the prisoner was an impostor, called a policeman and gave him into custody, when other charges were brought against him. The prisoner was fully committed for trial on these two charges, on the understanding that others would be preferred against him at the Central Criminal Court.

ANOTHER STORM IN ST. PANCRA'S.—On Monday the board of guardians of St. Pancras, whose year of office is drawing to a close, held their weekly meeting, at the Vestry Hall, Camden Town.—Mr. Thomas Ross in the chair. Considerable excitement prevailed during the greater portion of the proceedings, and bitter feelings of hostility and animosity were exhibited, not only amongst the members of the board, but the ratepayers who crowded the gallery, and who took part occasionally in the insults and badinage which was very frequently indulged in by members of the board below. At the previous meeting a letter was received from Mr. Newton, threatening immediate proceedings against certain guardians individually unless his bill of costs for defending the guardians and Dr. Harley in the famous "Mary Allen poor-law inquiry," amounting to £134, were at once paid. The bill had not been paid on account of an opinion by the solicitor to the board that it was not legal to pay the law costs of one of their officers out of the rates, and the refusal of the chairman to sign the cheque. Mr. Parson moved that the two cheques (one representing the costs of Mr. Harley and the other those of the guardians) be drawn. Mr. Watkins seconded this motion, and Mr. Wade and others opposed it. On being put, four voted for and four against, and it became a dropped motion. Mr. Parson said the guardians must now take the consequences upon their own shoulders. The board then proceeded to investigate the case of Hannah Alcock, who had died in the infirmary, and in which a coroner's jury had expressed strong disapprobation of the state of affairs which allowed the deceased, as a patient, to be without a dose of brandy (as reported in some of the daily papers to be admitted by Nurse Cane) for eight hours after being ordered by the medical officer. Dr. Ellis, the medical officer of the infirmary, and Nurse Cane were sent for. Dr. Ellis, in answer to questions, said the nurse in her excitement made a mistake when before the coroner in stating that the brandy was not administered till eight hours after it was ordered. It was, on the contrary, administered directly. Mr. Watkins here jumped up, and said the nurse ought not to be allowed to remain in the room while Dr. Ellis was making his statements. It was quite clear she would follow in his footsteps, as she had done before. (This remark was received with a burst of groans, hisses, cries of "Shame!" and other marks of indignation from the gallery and members of the board.) Mr. Chandler vehemently denounced Mr. Watkins's conduct as a dastardly and unmanly attack upon a woman, amidst considerable applause. The nurse was, however, directed to withdraw for a few minutes. Dr. Ellis then, in answer to further questions, said he had power to order stimulants for patients at any time, and there was no delay in the supply. Nurse Cane, on being recalled,

emphatically denied having made the statement attributed to her by the jury and the newspaper report, and declared the patient had the brandy as soon as it was ordered. It was resolved to refer the case to the Poor-Law Board. Dr. Ellis, the medical officer of the infirmary, has sent in an application to the board of guardians requesting their payment of his bill of costs and expenses incurred in the late inquiry as to the overcrowding and foul state of the atmosphere of the wards of the workhouse infirmary, amounting to £288 16s. As the guardians failed in establishing any one single case out of the several charges made against him, Dr. Ellis is advised that his costs are recoverable from those guardians who made the unfounded charges. Actions for libel have also been brought by Dr. Hill and Dr. Ellis against Dr. Edmunds for having charged them, in a letter written to Mr. Corbett, poor-law inspector, and given in evidence at the inquiry, with conspiring together to overcrowd the infirmary so as to produce an epidemic. A letter to a communication from a minority of the board was read from the Poor-Law Board, in answer to guardians, complaining that the majority had appointed the sons of two of their number to situations in the office, the fathers voting for the appointments. The Poor-Law Board said that the sanction of the central authority could not be withheld from the appointments, as no evidence had been adduced that the persons were unfit for their offices; but they expressed their opinion that such a course of proceeding was justly calculated to lessen the confidence of the ratepayers in the impartiality and disinterestedness of those to whom they had intrusted the expenditure of the local funds. At the forthcoming election for guardians, which will be held in a few days, this proceeding on the part of the new guardians will, it is stated, be brought prominently before the ratepayers. The amount placed in the hands of the guardians for annual expenditure amounts to £136,000.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE AGAIN.—At an inquest holden on Friday week, touching the death of Samuel George Stibbards, aged two years and a half, the child of parents belonging to the denomination calling themselves the Peculiar People, who had been allowed to die without medical aid being permitted. Mr. C. C. Lewis, Coroner for South Essex, said he considered it his duty to call attention to the recent statute by which parents are as much bound to afford their children medical aid as they are compelled to find them food. The deceased child was taken ill about a fortnight ago, apparently with scarlet fever, and after a severe illness, which lasted about nine days, died last week, at Huddleigh, near Southend. Mrs. Ann Stibbards, who evidently was much distressed at the loss of her child, said they had given it everything they could to nourish it, but they had refused to give it any kind of medicine, because they belonged to the Peculiar People. The Coroner—What, though you saw the child gasping for breath? The mother—Yes; we do not believe in medicine at all. We believe in the laying on of hands, in anointing with oil, and in the prayers of faith. The Coroner—Did you refuse to have a mustard plaster put upon the child's chest? The mother—Yes; we disbelieve in everything of the kind. We always believe that a person will recover by the prayers of faith, unless they are sick unto death, and that it is the will of the Lord they should die. Mrs. Elizabeth Brown was next called, and stated that she helped to nurse the child. She belonged to the Peculiar People, and, though she saw the child dying, she did not advise the parents to permit medical assistance. She used to believe in medical assistance and take medicine herself up to the time when her sins were pardoned, sixteen years ago. The Coroner said that, before taking the evidence of the father, he would tell him that as it was possible that the jury might return a verdict of manslaughter, and that he would then be the party held responsible for the child's death, he need not say anything to criminate himself. Mr. Samuel Stibbards, carpenter, the father of the child, then gave similar evidence, and attempted to justify his conduct by quoting passages of Scripture in support of his doctrine, but was stopped by the Coroner. Mr. James Byas, surgeon, stated that the child died from inflammation of the lungs. He thought it was most probable that if they had had medical assistance it would have recovered; but he could not say for certain. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from inflammation of the lungs," but appended to their verdict a hope that the Coroner would censure the practice of this sect for permitting death without medical aid. In consequence of the representations made to the parents and the fear of a conviction, medical attendance is permitted to the other child. A hope was expressed that the recent statute would be brought under the notice of the members of this denomination generally.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—M. R. GRANDY, Woolwich, Assistant Paymaster—G. FEEDLE, Lyne, farmer.
BANKRUPTS.—T. R. HORLEY, Finch-lane, stockbroker—H. PIPE, Bishop's-road, Westbourne Park, bootmaker—J. RODES, Kensington—J. WHITLOCK, Lower Kensington-lane, who merchant—H. CLARK, Lee, clerk—W. COLLES, Harburg, farmer—D. P. CRABTREE, Exeter, tradesman—J. FREEMAN, Frostden, auctioneer—B. IRVING, Balaal-leath, lace manufacturer—F. KIDD, Salisbury, builder—J. PERKINS, East Derham, builder—R. S. SPENCER, Gargrave, horse-dealer—H. S. SCOTT, Bury St. Edmunds, innkeeper—P. SMITH, Grinton, clerk in holy orders—C. H. SUDBABY, Leeds, grocer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—G. SULLY, Bishopsgate, tailor.
BANKRUPTS.—P. E. REGGIE, Portsmouth, captain—T. FAUGHET, Charles-street, Cavendish-square, marble-mason—J. and E. FICKLER, Wood-street, manufacturers of veivets—P. C. LOVETT, jun., Park-place, St. James's—R. SIMON, George-street, Mansion House iron merchant—H. CALVERT, jun., and J. WALKLAND, Sheffield, electro-plate manufacturers—S. FERN, Ecclesfield, jun., W. GOTT, Leeds, engraver—D. HALSTEAD, Manchester, dyer—T. HURST, Pilkington, bootmaker—R. MAUNDER, Exeter, draper—J. NICHOL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, publisher—D. TERRY, Whitford, builder—W. H. TODD, Beaufort Ironworks, surgeon—W. S. MILSON, Sheffield, draper—J. WINKLEY, Whapload Grove, innkeeper.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. THOMSON, or BOW, Be-frew, brickmaker—MCDONALD and DUNBAR, Digwall, bakers—W. CAMERON, Edinburgh—J. SHEPHERD, Aberdeen, box manufacturer—S. DAVIDSON, Dym, doctor of medicine—D. FRASER, Inverness—J. B. MITCHELL, Elgin, teacher—A. PENMAN, Edinburgh, merchant—Rev. J. MACRIE, Dumfries.

SONGS FOR CHILDREN.—Expressly suited for Schools and Families. Composed by ALFRED SCOTT GATTEY, 1s. each; free by post for 1s. stamps. No. 1. *Children's Psalm.* No. 2. *The Burial of the Little.* No. 3. *Child's Good-Night.* No. 4. *The Snow-Man.* No. 5. *Going to School.* No. 6. *Abraham's Spire.* His songs for children are charmingly simple and fresh, and have made him a name in many a happy home. "Vide the Globe." Also, by the same popular Composer, Six Songs for "Our Little Ones," free by post, 1s. stamps each. London: ROBERT COCKE and Co., New Burlington-street.

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| 24-inch Ivory handles, per dozen... | 18. 0 | 10. 0 | 5. 0 |
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| 4-inch Ivory balance handles... | 11. 0 | 16. 0 | 5. 0 |
| 4-inch fine Ivory balance handles... | 11. 0 | 16. 0 | 5. 0 |
| 4-inch finest African Ivory handles... | 11. 0 | 16. 0 | 5. 0 |
| 24-inch, with silver ferrules... | 25. 0 | 37. 0 | 12. 0 |
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